

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1983

Israel

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir departed Washington 30 November, Jerusalem radio announced, after attending a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where he discussed the situation in Lebanon and agreed to a U.S. proposal calling for greater power for the Lebanese factions. However, Shamir said he "would not agree to changing one word" of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the radio noted.

Lebanon

President in Washington — President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Washington 1 December. In an arrival statement broadcast by Beirut radio, Al-Jumayyil expressed confidence that the current "impasse" in Lebanon can be overcome within the framework of "American-Lebanese privileged relations" and reaffirmed that his government remains committed to President Reagan's peace initiative.

Military Developments — One French soldier was killed by sniper fire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, and a French patrol came under RPG fire, according to Beirut radio. The Voice of Lebanon quoted "security sources" as repeating warnings to the Multinational Force on possible attacks. The radio also said that "well over 600 Iranians" armed with medium-caliber weapons entered Beirut on 28 and 29 November and that the Iranian-supported Hezbollah has brought more surface-to-surface missiles and SAM-7's into the southern suburb.

PLO Affairs

The cease-fire between supporters and opponents of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was disrupted by intermittent clashes in various parts of Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. Earlier, 'Arafat met with a delegation from the Tripoli Coordination Committee to discuss arrangements for implementation of the Saudi-Syrian agreement.

In remarks broadcast by the radio, Tripoli Mayor 'Ashir ad-Dayi, a member of the delegation, described the meeting as "very positive," noting that 'Arafat promised to respect the security and safety of the city. 'Arafat informed the committee of his conditions to depart Tripoli, which include demands that Arab League or UN forces supervise implementation of the Damascus agreement and that evacuees leave for specified destinations under security guarantees.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the chairman of the Coordination Committee, announced in Damascus that he was awaiting replies from 'Arafat and Fatah dissident leader Nimr Salih concerning arrangements for the departure of Palestinian forces from Tripoli, the radio also reported.

Saudi King Fahd issued a Palestine solidarity day message, reported by SPA, in which he denounced Israel's "aggressive and brutal" practices but did not mention the rift within the PLO.

Morocco

King Hassan II appointed a new Cabinet, appointing Mohamed Karim Lamrani prime minister and replacing Maati Bouabid, who became a minister of state, Rabat radio reported. Abdelouahid Belkeziz was appointed minister of foreign affairs. M'hamed Boucetta remains in the Cabinet as a minister of state, although the radio did not say whether he will continue his role in foreign affairs.

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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**'Arafat Rejects Pessimism Over PLO Future**

AU301419 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German  
2115 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Exclusive interview" with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Austrian radio and television reporter Hans Benedict, date and place not given — in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Benedict] Mr Chairman, the internal conflict has obviously harmed the PLO and you as the PLO chairman. The PLO and you have suffered poorer reputations internationally. How do you intend to repair this damage?

['Arafat] How can you say this is an internal conflict? It is not an internal conflict. I am very concerned that you are accepting a rumor that was spread in order to harm the cause of the Palestinians, for what we are experiencing here is a foreign, an Arab intervention and an international confrontation with the Libyans and Syrians. They want to oppress the PLO. In this confrontation, Syria and Libya have used two divisions against us, and in addition 154 guns and 90 rocket batteries. In Tripoli they have shelled us for 3 weeks.

[Benedict] Then your situation remains precarious militarily despite the cease-fire agreement?

['Arafat] Not at all — for actually we are the besiegers. It is we who are besieging the Americans, the Israelis, the Syrians, and the Libyans. As long as I am here, I am the political besieger. That is our Palestinian phenomenon.

[Benedict] But, Mr Chairman, one of your closest friends and allies in the critical phases of the conflict, former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, has written: 'Arafat is finished. 'Arafat failed because he left the Palestinians while they were still fighting in Beirut.

['Arafat] I am astonished that my friend Kreisky has written a thing like that.

[Benedict] Kreisky's article does reflect great pessimism among your friends, does it not?

['Arafat] All I can say is that I am astonished and surprised. But we'll see. It is better for you to wait and see.

[Benedict] In other words, you do not see yourself as the loser?

['Arafat] I am a man of history. One cannot judge and assess me by the yardstick of one or two events. Our struggle is a long struggle, a long resistance. It has its ups and downs, like the waves of the sea, like the high and low tide. This is our revolution. It certainly no picnic.

[Benedict] In the PLO (there is talk of) a war of attrition against Israel. Is that not pointless in view of what has happened to date in Lebanon and elsewhere?

['Arafat] The war of attrition started long ago. As soon as we can, we will escalate the war.

[Benedict] But will that not again provoke Israeli retaliation blows in Lebanon?

['Arafat] If your country is under occupation you have no choice but to continue the struggle. Would you tolerate foreign aggression in your country? Would you tolerate the invaders? No, you would not. You would fight.

**'Arafat Outlines Terms for Tripoli Departure**

NC301415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] The security situation in Tripoli suffered a setback this afternoon when clashes took place at 1530 on the Jabal Muhsin, At-Tabbanah, Al-Mallulah, Al-Qubbah, and Hayy al-Baqqar axes. The clashes intensified at 1615 and, 15 minutes later, turned into intermittent fire exchanges. The clashes, which could be the prelude to an attempt to heat up the situation in Tripoli, came shortly after a Tripoli Coordination Committee delegation met with Yasir 'Arafat within the framework of the committee's task of making preparations for the implementation of the Saudi-Syrian agreement and conveying these preparations to [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The delegation was composed of 'Adnan al-Jisr, Wasif Fattal, 'Ashir ad-Dayi, Rashid Jammalah, Midhat Kusa, and Ghazi al-Adhami.

'Arafat handed the delegation his terms for his departure from Tripoli. These are summed up in the following points:

1. The Arab League or the UN forces in Lebanon should supervise the implementation of the Damascus agreement.
2. The evacuees' security on the sea must be ensured, and the ships which will transport them and the places to which they will go should be defined. In this respect, 'Arafat proposed that each ship should depart separately and not all together.
3. The fate of the loyal forces which were in the Al-Biq'a and the places to which they will go must be defined.
4. A delegation of Saudi observers should supervise the departure of the loyal forces.
5. A complete departure plan should be drafted by the coordination committee, accompanied by a timetable and special arrangements.

Tripoli Mayor 'Ashir ad-Dayi explained what went on during the meeting between the Coordination Committee delegation and 'Arafat. He said:

[Begin recording] The meeting of the Higher Coordination Committee representatives with Brother Abu 'Ammar was very positive. The discussion dealt with the details of the implementation of the Syrian-Saudi agreement. The Coordination Committee representatives also conveyed a written message from Prime Minister Karami to Brother Abu 'Ammar, who read it and promised to answer it soon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar discussed with the committee representatives the particulars of the withdrawal from Tripoli. He asked the committee representatives to convey some of his oral remarks to the chairman of the Coordination Committee, His Excellency Prime Minister Karami, and to the committee itself. Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized his commitment to respect the security and safety of Tripoli and not to cause any harm to its residents, services, and economy. He will exert his utmost efforts and offer every sacrifice in order to spare the city any harm. He also affirmed that he will not fight inside Tripoli. The Higher Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of His Excellency Prime Minister Rashid Karami will follow up all the details regarding the implementation of the agreement. [end recording]

#### **Uprising Command Briefs Coordination Committee**

*JN301958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] A responsible spokesman in the Fatah uprising movement has stated that the movement's command briefed the Higher Coordination Committee on the information available to it regarding the intentions of 'Arafat and his aides in northern Lebanon. Citing the spokesman, Wafa said today that there are increasing reports that 'Arafat has brought military reinforcements and fighters into Tripoli.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman asserted that the fabrication of more sedition in Tripoli as well as 'Arafat's refusal to adhere to the Higher Coordination Committee's proposals are further proof that 'Arafat's leadership pays no attention to the fate of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist action and disregards the lives and property of Lebanese citizens in Tripoli.

#### **Al-Labadi Criticizes 'Arafat's Leadership**

*PM301415 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Nov 83 pp 12-13*

[Interview with Fatah spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi by Marc Kravetz in Damascus; date not given]

[Excerpts] "'Arafat should have realized from the first week what was happening within the Palestinian movement," Al-Labadi said, "but he listened only to his entourage, who told him that he is a great leader, that a great leader cannot make mistakes and is not entitled to change his mind. 'Arafat dismissed the uprising within Fatah — it involved only 20 or 30 people — and ranted, refused to understand. What a pity. Now it is too late. He has lost. The revolt has grown. Several thousand fighters and cadres are with us. The majority of Fatah is against him. He must go. It's all over for him. Everyone has had enough of 'Arafat...."

I reminded Mahmud al-Labadi of his previous statements that the Palestinians may — and do — have their divergences but that, whatever their disagreements, they will always settle them politically, never violently. "Yes," he admitted, "we did say that, and repeat it. We believed it, and hoped for it, but..." According to the dissidents' spokesman, 'Arafat took the initiative of an armed confrontation. He went to Tripoli for the specific purpose of causing one. He placed his opponents' backs to the wall;

there was no other solution. "It was he who started it," Mahmud al-Labadi stressed. "He was the first to shoot at the members of the 'General Command,' the small organization led by Ahmad Jibril, then he started on others, the Lebanese communists. It was he who dragged us into the battle of Tripoli, and we went." According to Mahmud al-Labadi, the "dissidence" does not date from Colonel Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha's] 5 May 1983 uprising in Al-Biq'a. "It is the seventh uprising in Fatah's history," Al-Labadi said, "but the other six were quelled," he added: "For 14 years we have been criticizing Yasir 'Arafat, his leadership methods, and the people whom he chose to lead the PLO. He always refused to heed us..."

**Question:** Why was the seventh uprising successful?

**Answer:** After Beirut the fighters believed that the time had come to clean up the organization, to purge it. But 'Arafat refused. He carried on in his own way. He became stubborn. I knew that he was stubborn, but the real reason was political. 'Arafat did not want to acknowledge his failure.

'Arafat believed the Americans. He believed the Saudi and Egyptian promises. They wanted him to be moderate. He became moderate in all things. It is 9 years since the PLO recognized the State of Israel de facto, following which 'Arafat proposed the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza. 'Arafat stopped the fighting in southern Lebanon. If the Israelis had not attacked us, we would never have fought them. Even in Beirut 'Arafat accepted everything in the hope of securing a political "bonus."

After that 'Arafat said "yes" to the Fes Arab resolution, "yes" to the Reagan plan, "yes" to the federation with Jordan, with the result that we have nothing. The Palestinians are in exactly the same situation as at the beginning; they have gained nothing. Nothing.

In the opinion of Mahmud al-Labadi, and of Abu Musa — the "dissidents'" military chief — it seems that the main complaint against the chairman concerns not so much the policy line as the organization's morality. "Corruption" is the word that comes most frequently to the "dissidents'" lips.

**Question:** What next? Another Fatah, another PLO?

**Answer:** Never. It is 'Arafat who wants a split. As far as we are concerned, it is the Fatah conference that must decide for Fatah, and the PNC for the PLO. But we are in no hurry.

**Question:** What about Syrian aid?

**Answer:** Certainly Syria is helping us, but not in the battle in Tripoli. 'Arafat claims, in order to slander us, that his men are fighting Syrians or Libyans or that we are agents of Damascus or Al-Qadhafi.

**Question:** What do the dissidents hope the new Fatah will propose?

**Answer:** A tougher line. We have no choice. It is not a matter of lines or objectives. The Palestinians have achieved nothing. They can expect nothing from anyone. Their only way to exist is to continue the struggle against Israel and the Americans and their plans in the region. It is a matter of life or death.

**Question:** Meanwhile, in Tripoli, Palestinians are shooting Palestinians.

**Answer:** Yes, it is the worst of tragedies. I hope that it will end, that the inhabitants of Tripoli will oust 'Arafat — a man who is taking them hostage to safeguard his own power.

**Question:** Just a minute: Was not "a city taken hostage by 'Arafat" the charge leveled by the Israelis when they besieged Beirut?

**Answer:** That has nothing to do with it. Anything was permitted in the fight against Israel. But not now, not to settle matters among Palestinians.

#### **Arab League's Klibi Urges Palestinian Dialogue**

*LD292013 Kuwait KUNA in English 1714 GMT 29 Nov 83*

[Text] London, Nov 29 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi appealed to Palestinians to stop fighting each other and to settle their conflicts by democratic dialogue. In a statement to mark the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, which was issued by the League's London office, Klibi said he believed the developments of the past few weeks were an "aberration" which would "have no lasting effect on the future struggle for the future cause."

The Palestinians were going through some of the most difficult times in their history, both nationally and internationally, and "there is a great need today for further efforts to put an end to the tragic developments the PLO has been experiencing", Klibi went on. "On this day we call upon the international community to reaffirm its solidarity and to reinforce it with actions that seek credibly to deter Israeli aggression," he said in his statement. "It is now beyond any doubt that Israel is the entity that rejects all peace plans from any source, and continues in its own aggression, completely contemptuous of international law and U.N. resolutions."

"When we hear some other officials in the U.S. administration announcing their determination to introduce and strengthen strategic relations between Israel and the United States because of the failure of the Reagan peace plan, we would remind the U.S. it was Israel that rejected that plan instantly and with contemptuous arrogance. Furthermore, when some European leaders reaffirm that in the Middle East is predicated on Israel's security, we ask if it is that security which is really in danger? The fact of the matter is that Israel threatens the security of all other states in the region indeed all Arab states. For it is Israel which declares that its security internates extend to the heart of the African continent and as far away as India," Klibi went on.

"We call upon the international community to shoulder its historical responsibilities towards one of the worst injustices of the century. The international community must enforce respect for the United Nations resolutions that are based on international law and that aim at safeguarding peace and security in the region and throughout the world," the Arab League secretary general concluded.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### Saudi, Kuwaiti Air Forces Complete Exercises

LD301359 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1103 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Nov (SPA) — The Royal Saudi Air Force and the sister Kuwaiti Air Force at midday today completed their joint air exercises in the Kingdom. The exercise began 11 days ago when a squadron of (F-4) Skyhawk fighter-bombers was transferred from its original base in Kuwait to an air base in Saudi Arabia to take part with two other F-15 and F-5 fighters of the Saudi Air Force in fulfilling a number of specific tactical tasks.

The exercise covered training in air bombardment, air interception operations, fast transfer and take-off, and other air operations appropriate to the aircraft taking part in the exercise.

Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Sabir Muhammad as-Suwaydan, commander of the Sa'd air group which took part in the exercise and chief of operations in the Kuwaiti Air Force and Air Defense, stated that the exercise, thanks to God, succeeded in achieving all its preset objectives. The lessons learned will be the center of our attention and discussion. This bilateral exercise was a practical opportunity to exchange experience and information and a test to assess the ability to take off and move to other bases and to organize field logistical measures. As-Suwaydan added that this and other joint exercises seek to improve operational measures and raise the standard of coordination among the air forces of the sister countries of the GCC.

It is worth noting that this exercise by the Saudi and Kuwaiti Air Forces was preceded by another joint exercise between the Royal Saudi Air Force and an air squadron from the Bahrain Defense Force in which helicopters took part and fulfilled a number of tasks of land and sea search and rescue in differing weather conditions in cooperation with medical, fire, and rescue evacuation units and other back-up units. In the next few months, God willing, a number of bilateral air exercises between the Saudi Air Force and the air forces of a number of the sister countries of the GCC will be carried out within the program of strengthening and developing the bonds of military cooperation among the countries of the council.

## OMAN

### Interior Minister on GCC Security Agreement

GF301416 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Muscat, 30 Nov (QNA) — Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib has assessed the GCC interior ministers meeting which concluded in Riyadh yesterday as fruitful. He added: The recommendations adopted by the conferees reinforced our aspirations. In a statement published in the Omani newspaper *UMAN* today, he indicated that if the committee of experts formed to discuss the article dealing with the security agreement, about which Kuwait expressed reservations, reaches a final formula, then the GCC General Secretariat will call for a meeting in order to sign the agreement and thus pave the way

for submitting it to the fifth GCC summit, which is scheduled to be held in Kuwait.

### Qabus Receives Cypriot President's Message

GF301354 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Muscat, 30 (WAKH) — Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou dealing with the latest developments of the situation in Cyprus.

## PDRY

### Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives 30 Nov

GF301351 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party and foreign relations minister, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days at the invitation of Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs minister. In a statement to ANA he expressed his delight over his visit to the PDRY as it celebrates its 16th anniversary of its national independence. He added that he will discuss with the foreign minister bilateral relations, exchange views on the current international situation, and review the imperialist aggression against various world countries and the armed confrontation and escalation of armaments which was adopted by U.S. imperialism a few weeks ago in Central America, in the Caribbean, and the invasion of Grenada.

He indicated that U.S. imperialism is currently imposing a military and sea siege against Nicaragua, pointing out that socialist Cuba is still being subject to dangers. He said that the United States is currently massing its troops and warplanes and orchestrating a plan to launch an aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian strugglers and Syria. He stressed the importance of confronting this plan. He pointed out that it is important during this visit to exchange views and to ensure joint coordination with the officials in the PDRY dealing with steps that may be undertaken by the two countries to guarantee efficacy of their action in the international arena.

Upon arrival he was received by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, and Muhammad 'Ali 'Amayir, deputy foreign affairs minister, in addition to a number of officials at the ministry and the comrade Cuban ambassador in Aden and the embassy (?staff).

### Chairman Receives Visiting BCP Official

GF301745 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Georgi Petrov, member of Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and deputy chief of the BCP People's Councils and Mass Organizations Department. During the meeting they

reviewed the developing relations that link the two parties and peoples in the PDRY and Bulgaria in addition to the links between the people's organizations in the two fraternal countries. The brother secretary general expressed satisfaction with the standard of the development in these relations. He affirmed the need to expand these relations in various fields.

The meeting was attended by Brother Rajih Salih Naji, alternate member of the Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, in addition to Comrade Kamburov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Aden.

### SAUDI ARABIA

#### Prince Bandar Quoted After Reagan Meeting

LD302058 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 30 Nov (SPA) — U.S. President Reagan met in his White House office today with His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, ambassador of the Kingdom in Washington, who handed him a message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. After the meeting, his highness told newsmen that Israeli practices and policies had not changed and had not been improved by U.S. responses and initiatives in favor of Israel. His highness criticized the U.S.-Israeli agreements, describing them as an unhelpful factor at this stage.

His Highness Prince Bandar said that the past Israeli actions have shown that they always make demands and never give anything in return. In this respect, he mentioned the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of the Golan, and the invasion of Lebanon and occupation of its territory.

In reply to a question on requirements of Israeli security, his highness wondered about the extent of this security they want in order to acquiesce to peace. They have given nothing for peace so far.

Concerning the visit to Washington by President Amin al-Jumayyil scheduled to begin this evening, his highness said that the Kingdom supports the Lebanese president and the legitimate authorities in Lebanon in order to alleviate tension on the Lebanese scene.

#### Fahd Message on Palestine Solidarity Day

LD302037 Riyadh SPA in English 1215 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, Nov 30, SPA — HM King Fahd has reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's firm determination to wholeheartedly support the Palestinian people in regaining their legitimate rights, including the right of return to their homeland, their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state on its national soil. The Saudi Monarch's remarks came in a message in commemoration of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people which was read by Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi earlier today at a special meeting held by the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestine people on the occasion.

"On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, I wish to express the deep appreciation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constructive role that this committee is playing under your chairmanship, and for the sincere efforts of all its dedicated members in supporting the just rights of the Palestinian people," the king said. "The world is commemorating the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people under circumstances that could be described, at the very least, as inhuman. The Palestinian people are exposed to the ugliest manifestations of persecution and oppression by the Zionist entity, which is supported by a world super-power. That super power was supposed to fulfill the aspirations of the less developed countries by promoting justice and equality among nations in order to be consistent with the principles which, it claims, are the basis of its international relations," the king said in his message.

"Moreover, it is most regrettable that the U.N., has until now, been unable to implement the just resolutions adopted by an overwhelming consensus of the international community for the purpose of eliminating the widespread injustice and oppression that continues to be administered by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people. Such implementation could take the form of granting the Palestinian people the simplest right enjoyed by all the other people of the world, mainly, the right to live in an independent state in their own homeland," he added.

"The original features of the homeland are now being calculatedly obliterated by the Zionist entity in favour of an ugly new face through confiscation of the Palestinians' historic land, and the establishment of settlements to house Jewish immigrants, brought to Israel from corners of the world, to replace the original owners of the land," the king said. "The international community is required today to put an end to evermore aggressive and brutal Israeli practices. Such practices have been evidenced most recently by the genocidal war waged by the Israeli army on Lebanese soil, where Lebanese and Palestinian women, children and elderly were killed, and where that army indiscriminately destroyed civilian neighbourhood, and civilian institution, and established some of the most horrendous detention camps witnessed in history. By so doing, the Israelis have exceeded all limits of conceit and arrogance and have defied all sane appeals for an end to this on-going human tragedy," the Saudi monarch added.

"This persistence by the Israeli entity to intensify its aggressive practices which are designed to fulfill its expansionist ambitions, and to consecrate its growing colonial settlement of arab lands and Islamic holy places, evitably threatened international peace, security, pushing them towards a very precarious course. Therefore, it is the duty of the international community to strengthen its solidarity with the Palestinian people, to defuse Israel's expansionist and aggressive designs and to address Israel's persistent defiance of the expressed international will and all human values," HM King Fahd said.

"The Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, have both reiterated their desire to reach a just and honourable solution to the Palestinian problem. This was demonstrated by the clear arab position that was formulated in the Arab peace

proposal, adopted by the 12th Arab summit meeting held at Fes in September 1982. That proposal is based on U.N. resolutions and on international law," he added.

"The Arab nations had hoped that this proposal would open horizons for a more effective action by the international community, within the framework of international law, that would, at least ensure the return of Al-Quds Asharif and the Palestinian and Arab occupied territory. May I also take this opportunity to express the gratitude and appreciations of the kingdom for the increasing support that the Palestinian people, legitimately represented by the PLO, are receiving from friendly states in all fields of U.N. activities. I hope that this international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people will be an occasion where peace-loving nations and states will demonstrate their solidarity in order to enable all people subjected to foreign domination to exercise their rights for self-determinations, freedom, and independence, in accordance with the U.N. Charter," the king said.

#### **Mecca Governor Receives Libya's Jallud**

LD302156 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2116 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Jidda, 30 Nov (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the holy Mecca region, this evening called on Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, at his residence in Jidda. Staff Maj Jallud arrived in Jidda early this evening. He was welcomed on his arrival by the director of the Jidda branch of the Royal Protocol, 'Abd al-'Aziz Jakhdar, and the Libyan charge d'affaires to the Kingdom.

#### **Nigerian President Arrives on Pilgrimage**

LD301601 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1133 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Jidda, 30 Nov (SPA) — His excellency the president of Nigeria, Shehu Shagari, arrived here this afternoon for a visit to the Kingdom during which he will perform the minor pilgrimage. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Amir Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the Mecca region; the director of the Jidda royal protocol office, 'Abd al-'Aziz Jakhdar; the commander of the western region, General Salih as-Sudays; and The Nigerian ambassador and his staff.

### **UAE**

#### **Defense Minister Receives Canadian Prime Minister**

GF301743 Manama WAKH in English 1635 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Dubayy, 30 Nov (WAKH) — UAE Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid today received Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting they discussed means of promoting bilateral cooperation and the international situation in addition to the Canadian prime minister's plan for reducing tension in the world and promoting international peace. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Sa'id al-Ghayth attended the meeting.

#### **Trudeau Press Conference**

GF301956 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Nov (WAKH) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau affirmed his country's support for the Palestinians' legitimate rights and said that his country believes in the Palestinians' right to establish an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and also that they should be taken into consideration in any settlement for the Middle East problem. During a press conference in Abu Dhabi tonight, he said that Canada does not define who should speak in the name of the Palestinians, but it supports the Palestinian people's choice. He affirmed that Canada has held official contacts with a number of PLO officials and that it is ready to hold similar contacts any time in the future.

The Canadian prime minister expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with a number of world leaders on his initiative to reduce international tension. He said he had not imagined that he would receive such response to his initiative from all the leaders with whom he met and who showed their sincere wish to work for international peace.

The Canadian prime minister said that he briefed UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the results of the Commonwealth countries conference which was held in New Delhi and the results of his visit to the PRC. He said that the UAE president showed great interest in the issues of international peace and stability. He said his talks with the UAE president also concentrated on a number of current international issues, the situation in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and international peace issues.

He said that the main goal of his visit to the UAE is to strengthen the bilateral relations and discuss cooperation to strengthen those relations.

He referred to the presence of a number of Canadian businessmen technicians in the UAE and said that his visit to the UAE comes as Canadian Government encouragement to them to exert greater efforts in implementing the current development projects in the UAE. He said their presence in the UAE is useful for Canada and the UAE.

The Canadian prime minister today met with Canadian businessmen and technicians who work in the UAE.

#### **AL-KHALIJ Calls for Action Against U.S.**

GF010832 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 1 Dec (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* said that the U.S.-Israeli agreement proclaimed by President Reagan and enemy Prime Minister Shamir has nothing new in it for Israel, which has long acted as an advanced military base for the United States. U.S. arms have been piling up in the arsenals of the Zionist army since the 1967 war. They are used not only to serve the goals of the Zionist enemy but also the goals of the United States, and the technological aid that Washington provides to the enemy has continued since the establishment of the enemy state.

The paper added: "It is not surprising that the economic aid to America's mercenaries is increasing because they act on its behalf in its war to continue usurping the resources of the Arabs and undermining the strategic position of their countries."

The newspaper stressed that those who expect new things from the United States are deluded and are deceiving themselves and others. They see the mirage of the U.S. role and U.S. mediation.

*AL-KHALIJ* said that this colonial power, which has through its practices outclassed all forms of colonialism ever known in ancient and contemporary history, can understand only the language of power, the language of boycott, and the language of interests. To it, flexibility implies weakness, friendship implies subordination, and peace implies submission. The paper noted that the past 15 years have proved that this "oppressive state becomes increasingly brazen whenever the Arabs draw closer to it."

At the conclusion of its editorial, *AL-KHALIJ* called for stopping America's encroachment and stressed that this necessitates nothing more than awareness and determination, "awareness of our intrinsic resources and of the nature of the age in which we are living and its powers, language, and balances and determination to exercise this awareness."

## YAR

**Cuban Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Departs**  
*GF301833 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT*  
30 Nov 83

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, left the YAR today. In a predeparture statement he said that he is carrying a reply message from the Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Cuban President Fidel Castro. In a statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY he stated that he apprised the brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, on current issues, particularly those dealing with defending peace and solidarity with the countries that are struggling for independence, in addition to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

He was seen off by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign affairs minister and secretary of the Standing Committee, and Foreign Affairs Ministry officials.

### Press Statement Issued

*GF301950 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT*  
30 Nov 83

[Text] A press statement was issued today on the visit of Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca to the YAR. It says in part:

At the invitation of Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign affairs minister and secretary of the Standing Committee, Isidoro Malmierca paid a visit to the YAR, leading a delegation of the senior Foreign

Relations Ministry officials and a delegation representing the governmental committee for economic cooperation. The visit lasted from 28 to 30 November 1983.

During this visit the foreign relations minister met with the president, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the secretary general of the General People's Congress, and conveyed the greetings of Brother Castro.

The Cuban delegation held official talks with officials at the Foreign Affairs Ministry under the chairmanship of the foreign affairs minister, the secretary of the Standing Committee. During the talks they reviewed bilateral relations and means of consolidating them. They also reviewed the current situations in the region and the role played by Cuba, which is a member of the nonaligned committee concerned with the Palestinian issue and with ending the Palestinian infighting in northern Lebanon.

The Cuban delegation provided a vivid view on the overall, political, economic, and social developments which Cuba has experienced in past years. The delegation also explained the (?deteriorating) political situations in Central America and the Caribbean. The Cuban side also explained the efforts exerted by Cuba to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran and the obstacles blocking a peaceful settlement of this dispute. The Cuban delegation also expressed special interest in the developments taking place in Lebanon, warning against the continuation of this situation.

The Yemeni side expressed its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by Cuba, both in stemming the fighting between Iran and Iraq and in the field of peacefully ending the crisis within the PLO.

The brother foreign affairs minister and secretary of the Standing Committee presented a detailed report on the political and economic achievements attained by our country during the past 5 years, foremost of which are the formation of the General People's Congress, the ratification of the national charter, and (?explained) the views of the YAR on the various regional and international issues of common interest, particularly our country's stance toward the Iraqi-Iranian war and the efforts exerted to end this ominous war between two Muslim neighbors. He also expressed the extreme interest of our country in stemming the regrettable dispute within the PLO. He referred to the continuous efforts being made by our political leadership to ensure the implementation of the cease-fire and to solve the Palestinian dispute peacefully through the constitutional and democratic framework of the PLO. The Yemeni side shared the Cuban side's concern over the serious situation in Lebanon.

The two sides also expressed their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat and the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking in addition to the need to bolster the cease-fire and to create the optimum atmosphere for the peaceful solution of the dispute within Fatah. They also expressed the need to ensure the continuation of the efforts of the two countries to attain this goal.

The two sides expressed their concern with ensuring [words indistinct] in the Carribbean and enabling people in the region to plan their future in accordance with their will and aspirations and removed from any foreign interference.

The two sides had identical views on the gravity of the current international situation and the escalation of the arms race, which threatens world security and stability. They expressed readiness to do all they can — through the Nonaligned Movement — to ensure peaceful [word indistinct] in international relations. The two sides also stressed the need for all countries to be committed to respecting sovereignty and independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

This visit provided a suitable opportunity for the friendly Cuban delegation to get acquainted with the cultural development that has become a reality in our country under the leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The Cuban delegation expressed satisfaction with what has been attained in the field of unification of the two parts of the homeland through peaceful means and the efforts undertaken by the political leadership in this regard.

During the visit of the Cuban delegation to some of the specialized bodies in our country, the possibility of establishing bilateral cooperation in the fields of health, agriculture, and fisheries was discussed. The two sides agreed to exchange visits of experts to continue the discussion of areas in which the two countries can ensure cooperation.

At the conclusion of the visit, the Cuban minister invited the foreign affairs minister to visit Cuba. The invitation was accepted and the date will be set later.

#### Briefs

**President's Adviser Named** — Dr Hasan Muhammad Muhsin has been appointed adviser to the president in accordance with an edict issued in San'a' on 30 November 1983. [Summary] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 83 GF]

**Ghali on Lebanon, Syria, PLO, Israel****LA REPUBBLICA Interview***PM301631 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29 Nov 83 p 11*

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by Aldo Sofia in Bern on 28 November]

[Text] Bern, 28 Nov — "Egypt? It follows the Middle East's two most explosive crises with great anxiety, but also with a constant diplomatic activity placed at the service of peace throughout the region." Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, internationally famed jurist, and illustrious representative of an ancient Coptic family, is in Switzerland to receive the prize awarded to him by the Foundation for Freedom and Human Rights. Officially, he is number two in Cairo's diplomacy, but he is Cairo's most well-informed man when it comes to Egyptian-Israeli relations, and represents continuity between the As-Sadat era and the Mubarak presidency. He talked to us about the Lebanese tragedy and the war ravaging the PLO.

"We have almost daily contacts both with the Beirut leaders and with Palestinian officials. We are working for a peaceful solution of these two crises — crises that are threatening the stability of the entire Middle East. Indeed, there can be no peace in the region without peace in Lebanon, and the Palestinian issue remains the 'heart' of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Our position? With regard to Lebanon, independence and territorial integrity, which implies the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. And with regard to the PLO, Egypt is acting to facilitate a reconciliation between the Palestinian leaders and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights — above all, the right to a homeland, which can only be created on the lands occupied by Israel."

Question: By "Palestinian officials" do you mean Yasir 'Arafat? In other words, does Egypt still recognize 'Arafat as the Palestinian people's representative?

Answer: Of course. We recognize the PLO. And we recognize its leaders, the ones democratically elected by the PLO's various bodies. First and foremost 'Arafat, therefore, Egypt has always kept in contact with 'Arafat, and throughout these years the PLO has kept a mission in Cairo. There has never been any total break between the PLO and us.

Question: You have not mentioned Syria, though according to an old saying, while the Arabs cannot go to war without Egypt, neither can they make peace without Syria.

Answer: We do not maintain diplomatic relations with Syria. At the moment, therefore, it is impossible for the Egyptian leaders to make demarches vis-a-vis the Damascus authorities. What we are doing is encouraging the conflicting sides to conduct a dialogue with Syria, which, like it or not, is a decisive element in the Middle East crisis. Egypt, which is opposed to the partitioning of Lebanon, and which is committed to working against such an outcome to the Lebanese crisis, asserts Syria's right to regain the Golan. But, I repeat, Lebanon must regain its full independence.

Question: Current relations between Egypt and Israel are not at all encouraging.

Answer: That is true. I myself have used the definition: "cold peace." In other words, we observe the accords, but admit unequivocally that relations between the two countries are virtually frozen. The blame for all this lies with Israel, with its military aggression against Lebanon and its policy in the occupied territories. Following the Sabra and Shatila massacres, we could not fail to recall our ambassador in Israel. He will return only if the Shamir government changes its attitude. Israel must withdraw from Lebanon. And it must adopt a different policy toward the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, which have been under military occupation for 16 years. In the occupied territories we are witnessing daily human rights violations. And also the violation of the spirit and letter of the peace accords.

Question: According to Egypt, which part of the accord in particular has been violated by the Israeli Government?

Answer: The very philosophy of the Camp David accords has been violated. We had decided that there would be no more wars. But instead the Israelis attacked Lebanon. They thus threatened the accords signed 4 years ago. Not only that, those understandings envisaged that the territories occupied since 1967 would be the subject of further discussions, but instead Israel annexed the Golan. And, last, is the annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem not a violation of the Camp David accords? Despite this, we do not intend to break off relations with the State of Israel. We want to continue the dialogue, because only by means of dialogue can we surmount the problems before us and extend the peace process that began with As-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

**ANSA Report***AU302022 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text](ANSA) Rome, November 30 — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, stopping off in Rome today on his way home from Berlin, said that Italy plays a very important role in the Middle East. Its participation in the multinational peacekeeping force had great diplomatic significance, he said, because it showed a will to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East. Ghali said that his government always worked in the interest of peace and he hoped that Europe and Italy would continue along this path. He said he agreed with the policy of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti to seek a constructive dialogue with the Damascus government. "We feel that Syria will play a very important role," he continued. There must be no hesitation in opening a dialogue with all protagonists in the Middle East crisis, he went on. He then turned to the problems besetting the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Egypt recognizes a single Palestinian organization and a single chief, he said.

"Egypt recognizes the PLO and all of its leaders, democratically elected by the Palestinian people, and therefore, for us the only leader is Yasir 'Arafat," Ghali stressed. Asked about Israeli Government accusations that Egypt has not respected the peace agreement, Ghali said that it was Egypt's view that Israel had not respected the pact in either letter or spirit. He said that Egypt always worked to reach an understanding, in that it is only

through peace that a solution to the Middle East crisis can be achieved. Commenting on the recent U.S. visit of Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir, Ghali said that the Americans must keep a just balance between Israel and the Arab world.

#### **Ghali Returns From European Tour, Makes Statement**

*NC302210 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo tonight at the end of his tour to Switzerland and East Germany. In a statement to our correspondent, Ghali said that he would report to President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of his talks in Switzerland and East Germany. He said that the Egyptian and the German sides desire to promote relations with each other, particularly in the economic and trade fields. He said that the Egyptian-German talks have revealed the existence of a mutual stance between the two countries on the need for helping Yasir 'Arafat and supporting the Palestinian legitimacy, and for supporting the Nonaligned Movement. He said that visits will be exchanged between the two countries to promote their cooperation. Dr Ghali said that during his talks with the Swiss president it was evident to both of them that there is a need to take an interest in solving the Palestine question, and that the interest in solving the Lebanese question should not be at the expense of the Palestine question. Ghali emphasized the need to take an interest in solving the Palestine question and in achieving peace and security in the Middle East.

#### **Barbados Prime Minister Arrives in Cairo**

*NC301511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — Barbados Prime Minister John Michael Adams arrived in Cairo from Kuwait today on a 1-week private visit to Egypt. He was met at the airport by Ambassador Faruq al-Hinnawi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Latin American Department.

#### **Cyrus Vance Arrives in Cairo for 4-Day Visit**

*NC301510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day visit as part of a tour of the area, including Israel. During the visit, Vance will hold talks with Dr Mustafa Khalil, NDP deputy chairman for foreign relations; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. He was met on his arrival by Counselor 'Atif Anwar from the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department.

#### **Received by President Mubarak**

*NC010959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 1 Dec 83*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, now visiting Cairo. Vance arrived here yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

#### **Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Meets 'Ali**

*NC301954 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] Within the framework of his visit to Egypt at the head of a delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias conferred with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and with Ash-Shafi'i, his counterpart. The Papoulias talks covered bilateral and international issues. Particular attention was paid to the Middle East and Cyprus issues. As is well-known, the Egyptian Government did not recognize the Denktas pseudo-state and expressed its full support to the recent UN Security Council condemnatory resolution on this issue.

#### **Government To Deliver Policy Statement 3 Dec**

*NC301605 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Statement by Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, in Cairo on 30 November — recorded]

[Excerpt] At the outset of the Cabinet meeting today, Prime Minister Dr Muhyi ad-Din announced that the government will submit its policy statement to the People's Assembly on Saturday [3 Dec]. The prime minister will deliver the statement. The prime minister also announced the program of the ministers' visits to the governorates in the coming few weeks to solve the masses' problems and adopt decisions on the spot.

The Cabinet then discussed the foreign situation and the current situation in Lebanon which revolves around several axes — the Syrian and Israeli axes — as well as the stands of the major states toward the Lebanese issue and the likely possibilities. Egypt has a declared stand on this issue. There have been several activities concerning the Lebanese and Palestinian issues. Egypt has a clear stand concerning what the PLO is subjected to in Lebanon, the internal differences within the PLO, and the Arab stands toward the PLO. Egypt supports the PLO legitimacy under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat. Egypt categorically rejects any attempt to impose custodianship on the Palestinian decision and to intervene in PLO affairs. The PLO is mature enough to be able to make a Palestinian decision without custodianship. Egypt is acting to achieve a cease-fire. It supports the UN Security Council resolution in this connection.

#### **Commentary on Ambiguity of U.S. Policy**

*NC301528 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "Insistence on Implementation of the 17 May Agreement Might Jeopardize Lebanese National Reconciliation"]

[Text] Sometimes it is difficult to understand U.S. policy in the Middle East from the statements of the makers of this policy. At other times there are sharp contrasts in the statements and actions of senior U.S. officials. Therefore, it should be presumed that the public statements do not always express all the convictions and intentions of the U.S. policymakers or that the U.S.

policy in the Middle East does not want to commit itself to a comprehensive concept of the ways and means whereby its daily activity becomes a part of a deliberate effort to implement this concept.

If we move from this discourse which might seem abstract and theoretical to the realm of reality, we find that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit and his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan confront us with one of these situations about which we have spoken, namely a situation in which it is difficult to understand U.S. policy from the statements of its makers.

The United States has previously committed itself through President Ronald Reagan himself to support Lebanon's unity and independence and peace among its inhabitants. The United States has agreed that a solution of Lebanon's problems must start with reconciliation among its feuding factions. From the declared statements of U.S. officials we discern that Washington encouraged the Lebanese national reconciliation conference and was eager to promote it. The parties to the negotiations on Lebanese national reconciliation agreed on several constitutional and political reforms, but there remained before them the problems of the evacuation of foreign forces from their country. The participants in the conference agreed that the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement needs reconsideration. The Lebanese opposition believes this agreement violates Lebanon's sovereignty and endangers Lebanon's relations with the Arab world. Lebanese Government officials also criticized this agreement. The agreement was also criticized by the prime minister of France,

Washington's ally, and its partner in the peacekeeping mission in Beirut.

Therefore, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's assertion following his talks yesterday with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that it is necessary to implement the 17 May agreement was a surprise to many. This assertion was a surprise for several reasons:

1. It came 2 days before Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington, with him carrying specific proposals to amend the agreement.
2. It is a declaration of a prior U.S. stand sponsoring the Israeli viewpoint and endangering Lebanese national reconciliation.
3. This assertion by the U.S. President that it is necessary to implement the 17 May agreement means that the United States has turned from a neutral partner between Lebanon and Israel into an ally of Israel against the Beirut government.

As we said, there is no explanation for this ambiguity or contradiction in U.S. public statements except to presume that statements do not always express the convictions and intentions of the U.S. policymakers and consequently that the U.S. officials are prepared to abandon this declared stand if they face strong Lebanese opposition, or that U.S. policy is not based on a comprehensive concept and allows itself to be influenced by pressure from regional parties, each according to its strength.

**Armed Forces General Command Communiqué No 1,296**  
*JN301729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT*  
 30 Nov 83

[Communiqué No 1,296 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With outstanding heroism and continuous sacrifices, our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their daring operations at the front against Iran's ruling clique of evil and aggression. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, one of our combat patrol units fired on enemy positions opposite our forward units in the central sector of the front. They destroyed four personnel assembly points, killing or wounding their occupants.
2. Using various weapons, our forward units fired on an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the area east of Basra; two were killed, and one 106-mm gun and one observation post were destroyed.
3. A number of enemy troops and a vehicle were seen opposite one of our forward positions in the Maysan sector. Our unit opened fire; they killed two and destroyed the vehicle.
4. One of our forward units fired artillery on enemy concentrations in front of its positions in the northern sector of the front, inflicting a number of casualties.
5. The rancorous Khomeyniite regime's artillery shelled Basra and Mandali today, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 November 1983.

**Cypriot Minister Concludes Visit 30 November**  
*JN301644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT*  
 30 Nov 83

[Text] Yeoryios Andreou, Cypriot minister of commerce and industry and President Spiros Kiprianou's special envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad today following a visit to Iraq. Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, saw him off.

**Baghdad Azeri: Khomeyni Aligned to U.S., Israel**  
*GF301026 Baghdad International Service in Azeri*  
 1900 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Undoubtedly you have heard the story about the single note and two pauses. The hellish and anti-Iranian policy pursued by the ferocious elements in Tehran and the dark entities in Qom is in complete harmony with that

story. This is due to the fact that, while on the one hand, the fascist Khomeyni regime dispatches its ambassadors here and there to hold talks with U.S. imperialism, an entity which Khomeyni has described as the arch satan, as it chants "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Death to the arch satan." On the one hand, the antipopular and confused regime in Tehran carries Israeli arms to Iran on board the planes of the Mediterranean Company [Mediterranean Shirket], and on the other hand, it clamors that Jerusalem must be liberated, chanting "Death to Zionism".

The pharaoh in Jamaran created the necessary ground for the bombardment of Muslim Iraq's nuclear center by the criminal aggressors by cooperating with the occupiers of Palestine and by supplying the occupationist Zionists the secret plans of the nuclear installation. Nevertheless, he wears the rock [tash] of Islam on his head and pretends to fight the Zionists and imperialists like Don Quixote. However, the ambassadors of Khomeyni and the deviated representatives of the Khomeyni regime are sitting at the negotiating table in European countries together with the enemies of Islam and humanity.

Why has the world not been moved to consider why the Khomeyni regime tells so many lies, levels accusations against others, and chants empty slogans? It is a well known fact that any individual can deceive anyone but a person cannot deceive himself. Nevertheless, there is a strange situation in Iran. The illiterate and ferocious group in Tehran is exposing itself. Khomeyni clamors, on the one hand, that they are engaged against arch satan America in a genuine battlefield. On the other hand, however, he is eager to further the hellish plans of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist movement in the Near East region. In fact, he has placed the resources of Iran at the disposal of warmongers in the Pentagon through the work of CIA agents. Other [words indistinct] have been, and are still being, placed at the disposal of the other enemies of humanity.

They have imposed this sad war on Iraq in order to spread Iran's domestic problems, unrest, sorrow, and confusion to the outside world. Today, Khomeyni is fanning the flame of the war although 3 years have lapsed since the outbreak of the clashes. This is due to his effort to rid himself of the Iranian Armed Forces once and for all. Without bothering to take into account international law, he is hiding behind the veil of Islam and insisting on the continuation of the war. Obviously, the existence of Khomeyni and his ilk depends on the opening of new battlefronts and on the strengthening of the flames of the burning (?inferno). Yes, in so far as Khomeyni and his dregs are concerned the flame of the war must be kept burning. Iran and the Iranians are not important in the eyes of Khomeyni and his satanic band. The future of Iran and the Iranians means nothing at all to these profane people. What is important for them is the way they can succeed in maintaining their oppression. Under the Shi'ite banner and on behalf of the school of martyrdom they wish to stain the whole region with blood. Thus, they take deliberate strides in the direction of the interests of the superpowers.

Khomeyni pretends to be anti-American. He levels accusations against the Zionists and clashes with the exploitacionists and the superpowers like a Don Quixote. In practice, however, without attaching any importance to Khomeyni's nonsensical and out of place remarks, the hellish and satanic forces are endeavoring to

create suitable conditions in Iran for the crushing of progressive and revolutionary ideas and populist groups, organizations, parties, and association in Iran through the hand of Khomeyni. They are also giving a legitimacy to Khomeyni's crimes.

U.S. imperialism promised the Khomeyni regime that if revolutionary organizations and progressive trends are removed from the face of Iran, then the Khomeyni regime and its dregs would be applauded and fully supported by it.

Today, we are witnessing the fulfillment of such antipopular promises. Under the circumstances, U.S. imperialism does not wish to relinquish the Khomeyni regime because this regime, composed of illiterate and reactionary elements with medieval ideas, is strenuously endeavoring to undermine national, revolutionary, and progressive trends in the Middle East.

It is because of this that Khomeyni levels abuses against the United States while his troops, with arms supplied by these criminals, clash with the heroic Muslim Iraqi people.

Yes, the truth is that Khomeyni wishes to thrust the peoples of the region into war and create civil wars. In addition to its antihuman, anti-Islamic, antipopular, antidemocratic, and anti-Iran moves, this fascist regime engages in secret dealings and chants Allah-o-Akbar to create a smoke screen. However, the heroic Iranian people are aware of the nature of the Khomeyni regime. They are also aware of the identity of those who are siding with that regime — in fact, they know their blood-dripping faces. Thus it has become obvious that by chanting adventurist, empty, and false revolutionary slogans, leveling insincere abuses against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, [words indistinct] the progressive forces in Iran, describing them as hypocrites, corrupt elements, and aggressive entities, Khomeyni, who has imposed himself on Iran and Iranians through [word indistinct], horror, death, terror, suffocation, spears, and clubs, will not succeed in concealing the dirty and evil faces of the imperialists, Zionists, and exploitationists from the Iranians.

Long live peace and prosperity. Death to imperialism and Zionism, and death to the deviated supporters of neocolonialism and to the school of Khomeyni.

**King Husayn Confers With Army Commander**

JN301850 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, visited the Armed Forces' general headquarters today. He was received by Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and senior Army officers. He discussed a number of topics concerning the Armed Forces with the commander in chief.

**King Husayn Receives Message From Mubarak**

NC291509 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT  
29 Nov 83

[Text] Amman, 29 Nov (MENA) — King Husayn today received a message from President Husni Mubarak dealing with the situation in the area.

The message was delivered by Ambassador Nabil Badr, head of the Egyptian interests mission in Amman, who was received by King Husayn. Badr said this message was in reply to the message King Husayn sent to President Mubarak early this month as part of the constant bilateral consultations.

**At-Tarawinah, 'Arar Receive Soviet Journalists**

JN301347 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — Senate President Ahmad at-Tarawinah has praised the strong relations of friendship between Jordan and the USSR and the developments they witnessed in all fields. This came during At-Tarawinah's reception of the visiting Soviet journalist delegation. He also explained to the delegation Jordan's position on supporting the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories, asserting that Jordan is working for the kinfolk's adherence to their homeland and for enabling them to confront the Zionist settlement plans. He also reviewed the current Arab situation and the latest events in the region.

Sulayman 'Arar [National Consultative Council speaker] stressed Jordan's firm policy toward the Palestine question and said that recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights is a principal condition for bringing about peace in the region. During his reception of the Soviet journalist delegation today, he explained the dimensions of the Israeli settlement policy and the enemy's plans to evacuate the occupied Arab territories' inhabitants, empty the land of their legitimate owners, and construct settlements in these territories. He pointed out that Jordan is assiduously working on the local, Arab, and international levels to foil these plans that aim at Judaizing the Arab land and obliterating its cultural and educational features. He also explained Jordan's role in supporting the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories to confront the challenges and attempts to carry out a mass immigration policy.

**Papers View U.S.-Israeli Cooperation Pacts****JORDAN TIMES on 'Bankrupt Policies'**

JN010757 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Easy Answer...But Wrong"]

[Text] Experience tells us that successive U.S. Administrations have always failed to understand the intricacies of Middle East politics. Whenever any of them, Republican or Democratic, discovered its handicap, there invariably was one way to go: more arms for Israel, and more money, would present "the" easy answer.

President Reagan's decision this week to "revitalise" U.S.-Israeli co-operation in Lebanon and on a wide range of global, regional and bilateral issues presents but a classical example of how America chooses to deal with the difficult and complex situation in the Middle East in a simplistic, and for that matter adventurous, manner.

The Americans and the Israelis seem to have a free hand in forging whatever relationship they want to have, for the Arab world is too weak and fragmented to answer back. But let us not be emotional: There is a host of other dangerous issues to consider.

To say that the Reagan administration did not understand, or agree with the Arab position for the U.S. President to announce new political and military ties with Israel yesterday is only one way of looking at the results of Yitzhaq Shamir's current visit to Washington. The other way — and there might be several others — of course is what some Arabs would call an historic U.S. enmity towards the Arabs and their aspirations.

The Arab world's moderates, with whom President Reagan also wanted to be friends despite his strategic alliance with Israel, are not supposed to subscribe to the view that Washington is an all-out enemy of the Arabs. But, at the same time, are they not aware that the Reagan administration is making a mockery of boasting its friendship with them by giving Israel even more support and money as Shamir pleases? Should they not feel odd or embarrassed at this particular time when in the name of combating the so-called Soviet threat to the Middle East, Washington is in effect appointing Israel the policeman of the region and re-arming it with cluster bombs to finish off what is left of us?

Certainly those Arab moderates whom we know do not want to be used by the Americans, or by anybody else for that matter; and even if they do, the cheap American-Israeli umbrella of "strategic cooperation" is the last thing they would want as a cover.

President Reagan and his administration are making a big mistake to think that by stockpiling more American weapons in Israel, he can frighten the Arab radicals and woo the moderates.

Such policies as adopted by General Haig in the Middle East, as indeed elsewhere, are proven to be harmful and bankrupt. When will America ever learn its lesson?

**SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Consequences**

JN010828 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Washington's Agreements and New Guarantees for Aggression," **SAWT ASH-SHA'B** says: The announced results of the Shamir-Arens visit to Washington clearly show Israel's success in utilizing the current situation in the Middle East, especially in Syria and Lebanon, and in utilizing the climate of the U.S. election to blackmail the U.S. Administration in order to achieve gains in favor of the strong U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. Israel was able to exploit the critical U.S. situation which resulted from the suspension of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the escalation of U.S. involvement and human losses in Lebanon. Israel exploited the subject of a Soviet threat, and Soviet presence in and military support for Syria. Israel was able to achieve large military gains that will enable it to maintain military superiority over the Arab countries. Israel was also able to present itself as an advanced U.S. military base capable of providing the U.S. forces in the Middle East with military facilities. Thus, Israel guaranteed U.S. approval on building a U.S. arms depot in Israel in order to reinforce Israel's arms reserve and capability for aggression.

**SAWT ASH-SHA'B** adds: In addition to this direct support for Israel's economy and military industry, the United States pledged to free Israel from \$1 billion in loans, to provide Israel with \$2.5 billion in financial and military aid, and to develop a free zone for trade and economic exchange, thereby giving preferential treatment to Israel.

**SAWT ASH-SHA'B** continues: Thus, Israel was able to reap the fruits of the situation, and to exploit what is taking place in the Middle East in order to bypass all the obstacles that were placed between the United States and Israel during the invasion of Lebanon, and to open the doors wide for military and economic cooperation between both countries that will include new areas of cooperation.

**SAWT ASH-SHA'B** adds: What is more dangerous is that the U.S. concessions, exemptions, and support for Israel come at the expense of Arab-U.S. relations, which Washington did not consider when it ratified these agreements, and they are also contrary to the peace issue in the region.

Israel adhered to its intransigent line which is a main obstacle to the peace process. Consequently, this will make the extraordinary U.S. aid an agreement to and a support for Israel's political intransigent line.

With the new military and economic support for Israel, Washington has not differentiated between the concepts of defending Israel's security and support for Israel's policies of expansion and aggression in the region.

The unlimited U.S. support for Israel will place Washington in the Israeli trench, and will undermine its statements and credibility on its desire to achieve peace in the region. The peace process in the region will be the first victim of international

extremism and polarization in the region. Washington failed in curbing Israel, and with its new support for Tel Aviv, the U.S. policies in the region will support the policies of extremism, expansion, and aggression entrenched by Herut and its allies in Israel.

**SAWT ASH-SHA'B** concludes: The new Tel Aviv-Washington military and economic agreements constitute a new stage of U.S. reverses from pledges to achieve peace, and is clearly partial to Israel. This situation will result in gloomy repercussions for Arab-U.S. relations in the next stage.

**AR-RAY on Need for Action**

JN010940 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 1 Dec 83 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "U.S.-Israeli Summit and Arab Reality"]

[Text] The U.S.-Israeli summit between President Reagan and Yitzhaq Shamir ended with the consolidation of military, economic, and political cooperation between them and the achievement of three secret agreements to implement this cooperation.

This summit and its results have taken place while the Arabs are experiencing an unprecedented state of fragmentation.

A comparison between the joint U.S.-Israeli course in the region and the Arab course, characterized by the many differences which exist among the Arabs, makes the Arab masses wonder about the future that awaits their fateful cause and the role of Arab leaders in establishing a new Arab state of affairs that will be capable of confronting future challenges.

It goes without saying that blaming others will not improve the deteriorating Arab state of affairs. In spite of this, we are duty-bound to say that increasing U.S. support for Israel is not the way to convince Israel to proceed on the road to a just and comprehensive peace, and that this has been substantiated by past experience.

From this premise, Arab leaders are called on to shake the dust of differences, sensitivities, deviations, and negativism from their shoulders because it is the Arab leaders that have brought this Arab state of affairs. They are responsible for reorganizing it and regulating the unified Arab course with a clear concept and a definite strategy.

Arab leaders will not absolve themselves however much they criticize the overt and covert U.S.-Israeli agreements. Abstract criticism, which is not based on a strong Arab state of affairs, will remain verbose reaction while putting the Arab house in order will, in all cases, be the real expression of the serious Arab will to confront this challenge and such a move is what others understand and will take into consideration.

There is no Arab that has not felt bitterness over the overt results of the U.S.-Israeli summit. Bitterness, however, will not change the results and will not resolve the problem. Putting the Arab house in order will resolve the problem and change the results. Let us hope the Arabs will do this.

## Reportage on Al-Jumayyil's Visit to Washington

### Leaves Paris for Washington

NC301215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has left Paris for Washington, where he will arrive around midnight tonight as part of his presidential tour. President al-Jumayyil will hold working meetings in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and Congressional leaders.

### Arrives in U.S.

NC010553 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived at Andrews Air Force base at 0110 today, accompanied by his delegation, to begin a 3-day visit to the United States.

### Report on Al-Jumayyil's Arrival

NC010759 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Telephone dispatch from Washington by a member of the Information Ministry mission accompanying President Amin al-Jumayyil — live]

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has emphasized that the common aims of Lebanon and the United States are the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty, and the achievement of peace and security for the Lebanese people, and for all of the Middle East. President al-Jumayyil also defined the objectives of Lebanese-U.S. cooperation. He reaffirmed his commitment to the Geneva [National Dialogue] Conference resolutions, regarding national unity as one of the aims for which he is working.

The president made this statement upon his arrival at dawn today in the United States, beginning a 3-day official visit during which he will hold talks with U.S. officials that will culminate in a summit meeting between him and U.S. President Ronald Reagan at 1130 Washington time, 1830 Beirut time, at the White House.

President al-Jumayyil left Paris yesterday morning aboard a Concorde and arrived in New York before noon and held a meeting with some of his aides, in particular, with his political adviser Ghassan Tuwayni, his adviser for national affairs, Dr Wadi' Haddad, and with Dr 'Abdallah Abu Habib, Lebanese ambassador to the United States. In the evening, President al-Jumayyil left La Guardia Airport in New York aboard the U.S. presidential plane for Andrews Air Force Base in Washington, where the plane landed at 1840 Washington time, 0140 at dawn on Thursday Beirut time. President al-Jumayyil shook hands with his welcomers walking down the red carpet.

He then proceeded to the journalists and told them: The weather is better this time. He was indicating that the weather

was hot during his previous visit to Washington in the summer. President al-Jumayyil then made a statement in English saying:

[Begin recording] I am happy to be once again in Washington at this critical juncture, not only because America and President Reagan are close to the hearts of all the Lebanese, but also to consult on ways and means to realize our common objectives. These objectives are: the withdrawal of all external forces from Lebanon, the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty, and the achievement of peace and security for the people of Lebanon and throughout the Middle East.

The U.S.-Lebanon partnership in this respect is the cornerstone of my government's policy which remains committed to the Reagan peace initiative. I come today with another sense of confidence since we have, in the Geneva meeting, come a long way toward restoring the national consensus and initiating a process for political, economic, and social reform that would help us build a new Lebanon (?responsive) to the aspirations and needs of all its communities. We are hopeful that this process will be enhanced by an early agreement on the appropriate mechanism and conditions for the withdrawal of all external forces and the implementation of the 17 May accord. I am confident that the present impasse can best be overcome within the framework of the American-Lebanese privileged relations.

Despite the present difficult situation in my country, I am here with a strong sense of hope rather than uncertainty, of resolve rather than hesitation, of accomplishment rather than inertia. Thank you. [end recording]

After making his statement, President al-Jumayyil left Andrews Air Force Base aboard the presidential helicopter for the Washington Memorial. At the Washington Memorial, President al-Jumayyil was officially received by Secretary of State George Shultz. The two reviewed the guard of honor and then proceeded to the Vista International Hotel accompanied by the members of the Lebanese delegation. President al-Jumayyil will be staying at this hotel during his visit in the U.S. capital.

After a short rest, President al-Jumayyil received Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi ambassador to the United States and mediator during the mountain war. They reviewed the progress achieved through contacts to consolidate the cease-fire following the setback that occurred last Tuesday. After the approximately 1-hour meeting, the Saudi ambassador made a statement [in Arabic] expressing pain over the cease-fire violations in Lebanon. Among other things, Prince Bandar said:

[Begin recording] [Bandar ibn Sultan] Following the Geneva meeting, all the Lebanese brothers should rally around the Lebanese legitimacy to buttress its stand in the president's talks in the United States.

[Unidentified reporter][words indistinct] The Saudi stand on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. What exactly is the Saudi stand on this agreement? Is there any retreat?

[Bandar ibn Sultan] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom [words indistinct] the various views of the Lebanese and Syrian (?institutions) this is up to Lebanon and Lebanon's leaders. [words indistinct]

[Reporter][Words indistinct] Prime Minister al-Wazzan [words indistinct] the abolition of what is related to normalization [words indistinct] in the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Is this true?

[Bandar ibn Sultan][Word indistinct] in the Kingdom, we do not discuss any correspondence [words indistinct] the heads of states. Consequently, if every time the heads of states talk, their statements are published in the papers, there would no longer be diplomacy or [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Your highness. Regarding the withdrawals from Lebanon. Following the U.S.-Israeli talks and their results, do you expect that President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit, with regard to the question of the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces, will succeed? Or have the results of the U.S.-Israeli talks created a difficult situation before President al-Jumayyil's visit?

[Bandar ibn Sultan] In my personal estimation, Israel is required to be more flexible so as to facilitate the task of his excellency the president. There is no doubt that Israel — in the Kingdom's view — does not want a solution to the problems in Lebanon in the positive manner as the Lebanese people do. [Word indistinct] personally, their withdrawal from (?Ash-Shuf) and the manner it was done, caused the Lebanese to clash [word indistinct]. Therefore, we do not expect Israel to do anything in the United States in the interest of the Lebanese people or in the interest of the Arab nation. Our hope now is that his excellency the president will succeed in his mission despite Israel's attempts [words indistinct].

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Bandar ibn Sultan] In fact, we would have hoped that this strategic (?cooperation) with Israel had not been achieved. However, [words indistinct] small or major states, this is not our right. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Does the Saudi Arabian Kingdom believe that Israel is a strategic burden on the United States and not a strategic gain for the United States?

[Bandar ibn Sultan] Israel seeks its interest irrespective of the U.S. interests. We are now working diligently with the U.S. Government and officials to explain our viewpoint truthfully, honestly, and rationally without convulsion but with [word indistinct][end recording]

In the evening — that is at dawn Beirut time — President al-Jumayyil met with the members of the delegation accompanying him and put the final touches to the program of the talks with the U.S. side that are to begin today.

**Al-Wazzan Chairs Ministerial Council on Situation**  
NC301224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today chaired a ministerial council at the Government House during which the security situation in the country was discussed in the wake of the

deterioration that occurred last night and this morning and caused the suspension of air navigation at the Beirut International Airport. The results of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Italy were also discussed.

**LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS Interviews Junblatt**  
PM301133 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French  
26-27 Nov 83 p 25

[Interview with Druze Leader Walid Junblatt by Claude Moniquet in Brussels — date not given]

[Text] LE QUOTIDIEN: What do you think of the French raid on Ba'labakk?

Walid Junblatt: Why did France bomb Ba'labakk? Always supposing it is true, because nobody knows the truth. Even the French authorities are constantly contradicting themselves. But if it is true that Ba'labakk was the target, it is a serious matter. Why run the risk of killing innocent people? It is a serious matter and it is ridiculous to use force against civilian populations. That is a dirty blow which the Super Etendard aircraft have dealt...and a blow to your government's prestige!

LE QUOTIDIEN: And what do you think of events in Tripoli?

Walid Junblatt: I think only one thing: Everybody must sit round a table and discuss. Outside Tripoli, of course. The civilians in my country have suffered enough. The people of Tripoli cannot be bombed and massacred for a problem which is not theirs. Even if they feel sympathy for the Palestinian cause, it is not their cause. This is unacceptable. The Palestinians should settle their disputes themselves without external interference, through negotiations and in a democratic way.

I think it is necessary to call a new Palestine National Council meeting, which may be able to draw up a new policy and restructure the PLO. But that is a purely internal matter and, as Lebanese, does not concern us...

LE QUOTIDIEN: Is it purely internal? Does it not also concern the Syrians?

Walid Junblatt: Not the Syrians. I did not mention the Syrians.

LE QUOTIDIEN: It is nonetheless they who are supporting Abu Musa's dissidents?

Walid Junblatt: No. Your information is incorrect, it is not the Syrians! Moreover the question is unimportant. There is a malaise within the PLO, a malaise which dates from the withdrawal from Beirut. Syria has nothing to do with that. The only important point now is that the PLO must be saved. If the PLO vanishes, what can the Palestinian people do?

LE QUOTIDIEN: And should Yasir 'Arafat be saved?

Walid Junblatt: That is not my business. It is not I who decides. 'Arafat's fate must be settled among the Palestinians.

**LE QUOTIDIEN:** In a different sphere, does the Lebanese forces' rejection of the Geneva agreements worry you?

Walid Junblatt: Of course. But they were encouraged in that by Washington and Paris. The very existence of Mr al-Jumayyil's government rests solely on the presence of foreign troops. The Lebanese forces hope that France and the United States will save them, as in the past...

**LE QUOTIDIEN:** Would you say the same about President al-Jumayyil?

Walid Junblatt: In my view Amin al-Jumayyil is still the leader of the Phalangists, who gained power by drawing support from foreign countries. We are no longer independent. Beirut is now like West Berlin!

**LE QUOTIDIEN:** And should Syria leave Lebanon too?

Walid Junblatt: The Syrian troops came to Lebanon in 1976 at the invitation of the legitimate government of the day. They cannot be compared with the Israeli troops which invaded my country in June 1982. In addition, Syria is an Arab country and Lebanon belongs to the Arab world. That must be perfectly clear once and for all. My country will never be able to separate from the Arab world, and especially from Syria. While respecting our respective differences, we have common interests. That is not the case with Israel — a country which is hostile to the Arab world and hence to Lebanon. That is why we reject the 17 May peace agreement.

**LE QUOTIDIEN:** What if Israel withdrew from Lebanon? Would you be prepared to negotiate a new peace agreement with Jerusalem?

Walid Junblatt: We can only offer Israel the principle of peace for its northern borders. It would be a peace guaranteed by the amnesty agreements, the pacification of southern Lebanon, and the presence of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon. But the UN forces must have a precise and clearly defined mandate: the demilitarization of southern Lebanon. That ought to satisfy Israel. We cannot give more than that.

**Karami on Efforts To End Fighting in Tripoli**  
NC301930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is in Damascus at present, said in an interview with French television that he is in contact with Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], and he is awaiting their replies regarding the departure arrangements within the coming hours. He pointed out that the two Palestinian sides are prepared to implement the Syrian-Saudi agreement. Prime Minister Karami told our correspondent Muhammad al-Hakim, who contacted him from Tripoli, the following:

[Begin Karami recording] In light of the mission entrusted to the higher coordination committee, which I chair, the committee has begun its official contacts with the various parties concerned to

make the arrangements for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement announced on 25 November 1983. I want to assure all my compatriots and all those concerned that our efforts are focused on ending the fighting completely, because fighting is rejected. Democratic dialogue is the way to resolve all the differences and to deal with the reasons which led to this conflict. This conflict was damaging to the Palestinians themselves and to the sons of Tripoli and the north, who have been displaced and are facing all forms of suffering and damage. I hope that things will go back to normal and that all will work to safeguard the unity of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution. The sons of this revolution must cooperate to safeguard their rights and achieve our aims in the establishment of their state, their return to their homeland, and the achievement of their right to self-determination. We also emphasize the need for every one to cooperate in order to safeguard Tripoli against any harm and damage, because Tripoli has been and will remain a national bastion that serves every just cause.

I want to reiterate that what we are seeking [words indistinct], particularly from Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Brother Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], is that they will not cause any more suffering to their brothers in Tripoli, and that neither of them will initiate any fighting in Tripoli or against it. This prompts me to tell my brothers in Tripoli and the displaced people to rest assured that what concerns them and what leads to reassurance and satisfaction is what we are also seeking. All the parties are cooperating and working to achieve this. [end recording]

**Security Committee Views Cease-fire Violation**  
NC301930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held a meeting today at its permanent headquarters in the Trad Bank branch between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat. Representatives of the committee's original members attended the meeting. The National Information Agency has learned that during its meeting today, the committee discussed the major violation of the cease-fire which took place yesterday and the kidnappings which accompanied it. The committee regarded all this as a violation of the basic decisions it adopted since the start of its work. The representatives agreed to act with their commands to bring the situation under control and to ensure abidance by the basic decisions, the observance of which has worked for the good of the citizens and the country. The committee will meet tomorrow to deal with other issues, including the closure of schools and the airport.

**One French Soldier Killed in Beirut 1 Dec**  
NC010546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Text] (Colonel Melanjou), spokesman of the French force in Beirut told the Voice of Lebanon that a French soldier was hit by sniper fire at 0550 today in the At-Tayyounah area [of Beirut] and that he died after undergoing surgery.

**Three French Soldiers Wounded in Beirut**

NC010546 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that at 0525 today, three rocket-propelled grenades were fired at a French patrol that was proceeding toward Mar Mikha'il Church in Ash-Shiyah, wounding three members of the patrol.

**More Missiles Brought to Beirut Suburbs**

NC010642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Text] At Jisr al-Bastah in West Beirut, masked gunmen opened fire around 0600 today in the direction of some merchants who were buying meat and fish, but they did not hit any of them. The gunmen did, however, kidnap three citizens and took them to an unknown destination. The reasons for this are not clear.

Information available to the Voice of Lebanon indicates that more anti-aircraft SAM-7 missiles which are fired from the shoulder have been brought in the past few hours to the southern suburbs of Beirut via Ash-Shuwayfat. Other weapons which have also been sneaked into the area include various surface-to-surface missiles whose fire power, according to military sources, ranges between 5 and 10 km. The Hezbollah gunmen have taken it upon themselves to bring in the missile pads and associated hardware during their daily infiltration through Ash-Shuwayfat. The names of these gunmen have been registered in the office of the so-called 'Aqil Hamiyyah, who is known as Abu Hamzah in the southern suburbs, so that their wages would be paid to them later.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that southern suburbsgunmen have achieved complete coordination through the contacts they are holding with the Junblatt gunmen to keep the eastern area in a state of tension and to prevent the schools from opening. Meanwhile, Lebanese sources have repeated their warnings to the Multinational Forces of the possibility of their being subjected to more attacks, and called upon them to take utmost precautions during the movement of their patrols.

**600 Armed Iranians Reportedly Enter Lebanon**

NC301307 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information that the Syrian security organs have arrested a Palestinian captain, two members of the Fatah Security 17 organ, and a number of Muslim Brotherhood members during a meeting they held in a Damascus suburb. Information says that the three Palestinians infiltrated Syria via Jordan. In the meantime, well over 600 Iranians, each armed with medium-caliber weapons, entered Lebanon in the past 2 days. They were moved by trucks from Damascus to the Brital area in Ba'labakk. Information says that these armed men have taken positions in Brital, (Hirti'la), and Ba'labakk at-Tayyibah, and stationed anti-aircraft guns at the foot of the eastern range of mountains.

**Airport Closure Keeps Iran's Diplomats in Beirut**

NC010706 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] last night set the conditions for resuming air traffic [at Beirut airport]. These conditions include stabilization of the cease-fire, halting the shelling of the mountain and Al-Karrub region, and removing the armed barricades on the coastal road between Khaldah and Nahr al-Awwali. The Junblatt party also demanded what it calls the neutrality of the official information media. Meanwhile, the halting of the air traffic at Beirut airport has kept the Iranian diplomats in Beirut. They were scheduled to leave yesterday after a decision by the Lebanese authorities to sever relations with Iran. The Foreign Ministry has notified the official security departments that the Iranian diplomats are carrying out suspicious movements in the western area of the capital and in its southern suburbs.

**Cease-Fire Fails, Beirut Airport Still Closed**

NC301410 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic  
1330 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The cease-fire in the mountain did not hold for long. Heavy clashes resumed at noon today on the Suq al-Gharb front. The military escalation soon extended to the Al-Kharrub region where for the past 3 hours Siblin, Al-Wardaniyah, Barja, and B'asir have been coming under artillery and rocket fire from the positions of the Phalangist militias in Ar-Rumaylah, (Duzzay-nah), Harat B'asir, and Al-Jiyah. The mountain and the Al-Kharrub clashes created a cautious atmosphere on the axes of Beirut's southern suburbs and the coastal road. Beirut International Airport is still closed to air traffic after five shells fell on its western runway this morning. Several other shells landed at the airport during the night. The schools in the capital are closed for fear of indiscriminate shelling which may reach the capital.

**VOL Reports 2 Syrian Officers Wounded in 'Alayh**

NC301814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Our correspondent has learned that two Syrian officers, and several Syrian and Junblatt forces' aides, were wounded this morning on the battlefield in 'Alayh area during the violent gunfire exchanges with Army positions in the Dahr al-Wahsh area. Our correspondent adds that a Syrian military helicopter landed in Ru'aysat Sawfar to remove the wounded to Shtawrah.

**Israeli Planes Overfly Various Areas 1 Dec**

NC011022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Since 1000 today Israeli aircraft have been frequently overflying the north, the south, Al-Biq'a', the mountain, and Beirut and its environs, and at approximately 1115 broke the sound barrier over Beirut. Other than this, a state of comprehensive calm, according to security sources, is prevailing in all the areas and axes, and no clashes have been reported this morning.

Tripoli is witnessing brisk movement, but the official establishments and the schools remain closed. The citizens have gathered in front of the relief and aid distribution centers. In the south the Israeli forces this morning established a center at the entrance of Dayr az-Zahra' in An-Nabatiyah District and placed in it seven tanks and a number of troop transporters. [Words indistinct] widening the center.

**Israeli, Syrian, U.S. Warplanes Overfly Areas**  
*NC011037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT*  
1 Dec 83

[Text] Around 1200 today Israeli, U.S., and Syrian warplanes penetrated Lebanese airspace. A formation of Israeli warplanes, estimated at 30 planes, overflew Al-Biq'a' and the south about 45 minutes ago. This overflight was accompanied by sorties of U.S. warplanes over the same areas. Later reports have indicated that Syrian planes flew over Ba'labakk and Riyaq.

## President Al-Asad's Activities Reported

### Inspects New Bridge

*JN301431 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad inspected the recently-opened Al-Asad Bridge. The span connects the Al-Baramikah quarter and Damascus University with the guest palace on Abi Rummanah Street. The president was briefed on the stages of the bridge construction, and praised the workers, engineers, and everyone else who contributed to the completion of this project.

The president strolled on the bridge among the citizens who, upon discovering him in their midst, rushed to greet him, shouting slogans and wishing him lasting health and happiness. The president answered the people's greetings and expressed his gratitude for their sincere sentiments.

### Refers Draft Laws to Assembly

*JN301541 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Damascus, 30 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad referred a group of draft laws to the People's Assembly today for study and discussion.

These draft laws include: The Syrian-USSR protocol on cooperation in the field of public health and medical sciences for 1983-1984, the protocol concluded between Syria and the Arab Labor Organization on the establishment of an Arab institute for occupational health and safety in Damascus, ratification of the consular agreement between Syria and the Polish People's Republic, and ratification of the international overland transportation agreement concluded between Syria and Turkey.

### Defense Minister Visits Troops in Lebanon

*JN301935 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1852 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] On the 13th anniversary of the blessed Corrective Movement, and at the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and minister of defense, made a visit to inspect our Syrian Arab forces stationed on the soil of fraternal Lebanon. Talas was accompanied by Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff, and was received both by the major general in command of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, and by a number of other officers as well.

Amid applause and slogans praising the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, Talas delivered an informative speech. He began by conveying the greetings and best wishes of the struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to the heroic fighters on the 13th anniversary of the glorious Corrective Movement. Talas then spoke on the current Arab situation, affirming that there is no power on earth capable of forcing us to deviate even an inch from our pan-Arab stands, regardless of the plots against us or the level of arrogance eventually reached by

spiteful imperialism. The Syria of Al-Asad will continue to confront the treacherous plots, regardless of the cost. This is due to the high trust in our party and its leader, the struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and in our Armed Forces, which possess the highest degree of combat capability and morale.

Talas also discussed the positions adopted by Yasir 'Arafat and his treacherous gang, and his continuous attacks on Syria, which have arisen due to the latter's pan-Arab stand vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause and the fateful Arab issues. He asserted that 'Arafat does not wish to see the Palestinian factions united, and that his history is replete with treasonous stands against the Palestinian revolution. This stems from the fact that there is no logic behind 'Arafat's theory — namely, that the path for the liberation of Jerusalem passes through the Bab at-Tabbanah area of Tripoli.

Talas hailed the heroic Lebanese resistance forces, which are inflicting additional losses on the Israeli enemy and U.S. imperialism, which burn the very earth under their feet. He described the actions of the Lebanese resistance forces as unparalleled by any standard.

At the end of his speech, Talas asked the fighters present in Lebanon to undergo further training and to be on a permanent state of alert in order to preserve their high combat readiness and to ensure that Lebanon remains an Arab land free from all imperialist intruders.

### U.S.-Israeli 'Strategic Agreement' Analyzed

*JN301555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the conclusion of the Reagan-Shamir meeting in Washington, the two sides announced that they had reached a number of agreements. The most prominent of these concerns the formation of a joint military committee for security that would permit these two nations to confront Syria, as President Reagan put it. Several other agreements were made, of which the decision to resume sending cluster bombs to Israel is not the most dangerous. We point out that the U.S. Administration halted shipments of these bombs to Israel following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year.

The conclusion of a new alliance agreement — which is based on an old, de facto alliance — does not surprise us here in Syria. What was agreed upon in Washington merely corroborates Syria's repeated assertions that relations between Washington and Tel Aviv have always been and will remain at the level of an alliance aimed at strengthening Israel, making it the only military power in the region, and enabling it to carry out the task for which it was originally established — namely, to engage the Arabs and keep them in a permanent state of war, occasionally launching attacks against them in order to exhaust Arab military and economic resources. This plan was drawn up when the Zionist entity was established on Palestinian soil, and is now being carefully and meticulously implemented.

The United States concluded a strategic agreement with Israel once before. At that time, Syria described the agreement as tantamount to a U.S. declaration of war on the Arabs. In assessing this agreement, Syria's position was not based on doubts or illusions, but on the real nature of existing relations between the United States and Israel — relations that are reflected in the unlimited U.S. support for Israel at all levels. There is no need for us to recall the weapons and funds which the United States offered Israel. There is no need to recall the U.S. positions adopted in defense of Israel both inside and outside the United Nations — positions that allowed Israel to challenge both the international community and world conventions, and to continue its acts of aggression and wars against the Arabs under the pretext of self-defense or of defending Israeli security, which knows no bounds.

It is now being said in Washington that the Reagan-Shamir agreement is a revival of the strategic agreement which Washington suspended in a delusive, dramatic show when the enemy government announced that the Golan Heights had been annexed by the Zionist entity. Had the U.S. Administration been truthful, had it had sufficient self-respect as becomes its status as a superpower, and had it honored its own word, it would not have revived such an agreement. This is so because the causes for its suspension still exist.

Now that U.S.-Israeli military cooperation has taken the form of a joint military committee for security, relations between the two sides have transcended the revival of the strategic agreement. This measure assumes a new meaning given the tense situation prevailing in the Middle East, particularly since Reagan and Shamir announced that the military committee was aimed at confronting Syria. Naturally, this confrontation will primarily be a military one. Taking the Reagan-Shamir agreements as a whole, we find that the United States is continuing its old policy — namely, making Israel the only military power in the region, emptying the Arab region of all arms other than U.S.-Israeli weapons, transforming the Arab region into protectorates within the U.S.-Israeli sphere of influence, and keeping the Arab homeland in a state of permanent trusteeship under imperialist-Zionist domination.

While being aware of its enemies' ferocity and power, Syria is not surprised by the Reagan-Shamir agreements and the threats they embody. However, Syria is also aware that the Arab region will not be an arena in which to implement the old and new agreements, no matter how fierce the greedy ones might become.

#### **AL-BATH on Need To 'Confront' U.S. 'Provocation'**

JN010831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "How Will the Arabs Confront the New U.S. Provocation?" *AL-BATH* discusses the results of the Reagan-Shamir talks, which established the basis for a wide-ranging U.S.-Israeli partnership involving political and strategic cooperation between the two sides.

*AL-BATH* says: The U.S. Administration officially admitted that it gave Israel more than what enemy Prime Minister Shamir and his war minister Arens asked for during their recent visit to Washington. Washington has converted the loans offered Israel into grants. The Reagan administration also pledged to resume providing the Zionist enemy with the internationally banned cluster bombs.

There are also reports which confirm that the Reagan administration agreed with Shamir and Arens to deploy cruise missiles in occupied Palestine and to give Israel preferential treatment.

Observers in Washington have described the agreements concluded between Washington and Tel Aviv exceeding those signed between the United States and the NATO countries.

*AL-BATH* adds: The U.S. media in particular, and the Western media in general, were surprised at the results achieved by Shamir and Arens in their talks with U.S. officials. This has prompted some papers to say that the formula behind the new alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv can be described as a declaration of war. U.S. and Israeli officials have explicitly stated that the new cooperation program is directed specifically against Syria, which both the United States and Israel consider to be the basic and only obstacle in the face of U.S. schemes for a settlement.

Perhaps one of the most serious results of the Shamir-Arens talks with U.S. officials was the this statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger: Our agreement with Israel does poses no threat to any Arab country. He added: During the past weeks we informed moderate Arab countries of the agreements we intended to conclude with Israel. Weinberger expected Arab reaction to be very mild.

*AL-BATH* notes: The news agencies have unanimously agreed that the latest U.S.-Zionist agreements constitute a dangerous turning point in the region's history, as they will provide Israel with unlimited support in all fields. This will be done for the purpose of maintaining Israel as the strongest force in the region. The question that keeps coming up now is: How will the Arabs confront this new U.S. provocation? And is it true that this new U.S. stand is aimed only at Syria, as claimed by U.S. and Zionist quarters?

Before answering the first question, we would like to stress the fact that the U.S.-Zionist scheme is not directed only against Syria. Over the past 35 years, every Arab citizen has come to realize that the hostile scheme is directed against our entire Arab homeland. The U.S.-Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was the first practical step in the scheme, which seeks to fully impose U.S.-Zionist hegemony on the region. The U.S. Administration, through U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, reaffirmed this yesterday when Weinberger expressed his opposition to any Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Let us return to the first question, the question of how the Arabs will confront this new U.S. provocation. Will some in our Arab homeland continue to dream of a balanced U.S. stand on the

Arab-Zionist dispute? Or will the Arabs take concrete measures to deter the Reagan administration, which has given everything to Israel while disavowing any Arab presence?

**AL-BATH** concludes: In any case, it is premature to predict that the national stand adopted by the Arabs will oppose the United States. Our fear, which is based on past experience, is that reaction will be lukewarm, and that Weinberger's statements that Arab reaction will be very mild will be proven true.

In our opinion, this latest U.S. provocation does not need to be explained or justified. Indeed, it would be very difficult to convince any Arab citizen that there could be any justification or explanation.

Since the Reagan administration has definitely decided to provoke the Arabs and to wipe them out, the Arabs must quickly decide how to confront this U.S. provocation before it is too late. We wonder: Will this happen? If so, how and when?

### Reportage on Hungarian Foreign Minister's Visit

#### Arrives 30 November

JN301317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

#### Notes 'Good, Firm' Relations

JN301539 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Nov (SANA) — Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, has described his country's relations with Syria as good and firm.

Before leaving for Damascus, Varkonyi expressed his happiness at visiting Syria and said: We are seriously looking toward developing cooperation between the two countries.

Varkonyi stressed the need to end the consequences of the aggression against Lebanon, and called for protecting Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. He characterized his talks in Kuwait as very useful and fruitful.

#### Confers With Khaddam

JN301953 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, held a round of talks at the Foreign Ministry this evening with Dr Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was also attended by Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East European Department at the For-

eign Ministry, the delegation accompanying the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and the Hungarian ambassador to Damascus. The talks were largely devoted to an analysis of the current situation in the Middle East and to a review of bilateral relations.

### Iranian Official Inspects Al Qunaytirah

LD292242 Tehran IRNA in English 2010 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 29, IRNA — Mostafa Mirsalim, advisor to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran who is currently visiting Syria at the head of a delegation today inspected the Syrian liberated city of Al Qunaytirah.

In his visits to the city, Mirsalim inspected the ruins and destruction exacted upon the city by the Zionist troops and said that the savage acts perpetrated by the Zionists in the city gave a boost and inspiration to the Muslims to continue with their dauntless struggle against the Zionist occupier.

Mirsalim also noted that the crimes of Saddam and the similar acts of the Ba'thist regime against the cities of Iran made the people of Iran more determined and steadfast to do away with the aggressor regime of Iraq.

### Arab League's Klibi Arrives 30 November

JN301317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus — At 1300 today, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus on a visit to Syria. He was received by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Klibi expressed heartfelt wishes and hope for the president's speedy recovery so that he may resume his duties at this critical time with the same resoluteness and ability for which he is known.

Klibi said: I came to Damascus to discuss recent developments in the consultations which the Arab League General Secretariat is holding with regard to the Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Riyadh. He noted that the Arab League General Secretariat is coordinating its preparations with Saudi Arabia, due to the importance of this meeting of Arab leaders. According to Klibi, its significance stems from both its timing and from the challenges posed to our states — challenges represented by the reactivation of the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance, which seeks to make Israel the dominant force in the region, obliterating the Palestinian people's rights and threatening the security of the Arab states.

Khaddam met with Klibi upon arrival. Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department, was also present.

**Confers With Khaddam, Departs**

*JN301720 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] Damascus — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, held a meeting today with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, who arrived in Damascus this afternoon. Klibi made a statement to a SANA correspondent soon after his arrival.

Regarding the U.S.-Israeli agreements recently announced in Washington, the Arab League secretary general said: The U.S. Administration does not want peace in the region. It wants Israel to remain the dominant force without considering either the aspirations of the region's people or the legitimate interests of their countries.

Chedli Klibi left Damascus after a short visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and by Hamin Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry.

**Deputy Premier on Unification With Iraq**

*GF301636 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 28 Nov 83 p 15*

[Interview with Muhammad Haydar, deputy prime minister for economic affairs and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Foreign Relations Office, by AL-WATAN correspondent Ghazi al-Jasim in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpt][Question] The Iraq-Iran war has exhausted both those countries and led to the stationing of a U.S. fleet in the Gulf region and the establishment of U.S. bases there. The Americans are involved in the region on a daily basis, using the war and its threat and dangers as justification. Is Syria making any efforts to stop this war?

[Answer] From the outset, Syria warned of the dangers involved in this war, and described it as a war which weakens the Arabs in their confrontation with Israel. It also pointed out that its goal is to rupture the Arab stance and dissipate the Arab nation's strategic depth, which is represented by the capabilities of Iraq and Iran — taking account of the fact that Iran is not the same as it was before the revolution.

We opposed the outbreak of this war. Thus, we believe that its continuation serves no one. In my view, we have not seen the end of this war's impact. It will affect and further rupture the Arab situation, resulting in the weakening of this front. How can the Arabs turn the goal of this war in their favor? This issue cannot be resolved without an effort to unify the Arabs — an effort

which would improve our capacity for confrontation on all fronts. That would be the Arab's justification for telling Iran: "This issue is closed. We should stop where we are and go on to the next stage." This new development is the context for what President Hafiz al-Asad told Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan when he came to mediate. He said to him: Let us solve this problem once and for all. Why don't we unite Syria and Iraq? Why should Syria and Iraq let their borders remain closed to each other? There can be no solution without the unification of Syria and Iraq. When we create this atmosphere, Iran cannot say: "I have rights in Iraq," because there will be neither an Iraq nor a Syria, but a new regime and one state. Through this act, and for the first time in history, the Arabs will have converted their circumstances and balances with a real revolutionary effort. Should circumstances turn against them in the future, they can immediately and within 24 hours convert them into favorable circumstances.

We have everything ready between us. The charter, the constitution, and the specialized committees already exist. All we need do is resume our discussions of these issues in order to revive all these establishments and begin a new stage that will provide a pretext to all the good powers of this nation. This, in turn, will allow them to generate new momentum for ending this war and turning it into a real victory. No other effort at mediation has succeeded, and there is no solution to this issue. It is also very clear that the international powers want this war to continue in order to weaken the Arab front. Thus, can this nation's vital forces convert the balance of power?

**Ba'th, Government Leaders Discuss Internal Situation**

*JN301547 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Damascus, 30 Nov (SANA) — The comrade secretaries of the Ba'th Party branches, together with governors and heads of popular organizations, resumed meeting here today under Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The prime minister, as well as a number of other ministers and command members, attended the meeting.

The conferees discussed the internal situation in Syria and expressed pride at the unity of the internal front and the rallying of the masses around the Ba'th Party under President Hafiz al-Asad. They stressed the need for party, popular, and official institutions to continue their great efforts to strengthen the citizens' role in shouldering their responsibilities, promoting higher output, and increasing productivity — both qualitatively and quantitatively — in a manner that satisfies the requirements for steadfastness. These must be met in order to confront the challenges being faced by our country in its defense of our people's objectives of liberation.

## Continuing Reportage on Shamir, Arens U.S. Visit

### Palestinian Aid Proposed

TA300913 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The prime minister and defense minister will propose to the Americans giving aid to Palestinians through charitable organizations active in the territories. This refers to aid that Secretary of State Shultz proposed extending to the inhabitants of the territories several weeks ago, in order to raise their standard of living.

Following Shultz's proposal, a committee sent by the State Department visited Israel and examined possibilities for extending financial aid directly to the population. One of the committee's proposals is to give direct aid to municipalities, but the Defense Ministry turned this down. The Defense Ministry itself made the proposal that the Americans help in the program to rehabilitate the refugees. The Americans refused this proposal because such aid "bears too strong a political nature," while the intention is to extend humanitarian aid.

Israeli sources believe that the rejection of the aid for the refugees originates in the wish to "let Israel solve the problems it has created."

Now, with Arens' and Shamir's visit to the United States, a proposal to help the Palestinians via the foreign charitable organizations active in the West Bank, under U.S. auspices, will be examined. This is a question of charitable organizations from the Mennonite Church, the Quakers' charitable association, and ANERA [American Near East Refugee Aid], which is a U.S. aid association. These associations are generally under the supervision of the civilian administration or at least coordinate their activities with representatives of the administration, so that the civilian administration can direct the channels of financial investment. The proposal has already been raised in the past, during the visit by the U.S. committee, but was received coolly.

Political sources have also reported that the early reopening of the Catholic University of Bethlehem, which was closed about 6 weeks ago for 2 months, was intended to be a gesture prior to the visit to the United States of Arens and Shamir.

### Shamir on 'Unwritten Alliance'

TA301311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has described the new Israel-American agreement as an unwritten alliance. He said he and President Ronald Reagan decided to set up a joint commission to look into ways of increasing political and military cooperation between the two states. This would include joint military exercises and the stockpiling of American military equipment in Israel; and President Reagan said there would be economic benefits for Israel too.

Both Reagan and Shamir indicated that they saw in the agreement a counter to growing Soviet and Syrian influence in the Middle East.

[Begin Shamir recording] The aim of this cooperation is to strengthen Israel and deter threats to the region. Syria constitutes today a major threat to the peace in our area by occupying more than 60 percent of Lebanon and by its massive concentration of Soviet arms and personnel on Syrian territory. Israel is ready to renew the peace process and discuss the final status of Judaea and Samaria following the autonomy period in the framework of the sole agreed basis for negotiations, namely, the Camp David accord.

### Shamir on Lebanon Agreement

TA010537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Text] Israel has agreed to American proposals on Lebanon including one calling for greater power to the various factions in the country. Speaking at a closed session at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shamir said he was not against the idea of cantons in Lebanon but would not agree to changing one word of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of May the 17th.

Shamir left Washington for New York yesterday as Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil flew into the American capital. Al-Jumayyil will be meeting Reagan today and the Israel-Lebanon agreement is expected to have high priority in their talks.

### Coordination on Lebanon

TA011148 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Dec 83  
pp 1,2

["Exclusive" report from Washington by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Washington — Israel agreed to take several steps in Lebanon, among them extending aid to those besieged in Dayr al-Qamar and influencing the Druze, in order to make things easier for Amin al-Jumayyil and to strengthen his status.

Israel agreed, during the visit of the prime minister and the defense minister in Washington, not to take any unilateral steps in Lebanon and to coordinate its moves with the United States. Among other things Israel agreed not to withdraw in the future from other parts of Lebanon without prior coordination and understanding with the United States.

This promise is intended to prevent another situation like that created during the withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, the timing of which was opposed by Washington.

The prime minister and the defense minister were asked during their visit to Washington not to determine Israel's policy solely from a standpoint of security along the northern border, but also to consider Amin al-Jumayyil's situation and the U.S. wish to help him. Shamir and Arens agreed.

"We will give all possible support to the lawful Government of Lebanon; we will encourage all forces in Lebanon to act in unity, thus creating a situation in which there will be no need to keep foreign forces in Lebanon," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir declared at the end of his visit to Washington.

Appearing at the National Press Club, Shamir said that a joint Israeli-U.S. action will deter outside aggression toward Lebanon and will bring about a situation in which Israel, Syria, the United States, and the rest of the Multinational Force countries can evacuate their forces from Lebanon.

Appearing on a television program, the prime minister called on King Husayn to come to the negotiating table and open a dialogue with Israel. In Shamir's opinion 'Arafat's defeat should move the territories' residents to reach a better dialogue with Israel.

If Syria posed a military challenge, there might be a military action, said Defense Minister Moshe Arens in response to a question regarding the nature of U.S.- Israeli cooperation reached during the visit in Washington.

In a meeting with U.S. military correspondents, Arens said the main achievements of the visit are: clearing up misunderstandings between the United States and Israel, and the achieving bilateral cooperation.

He stated that Israel would be surprised if it were asked by the United States to change the agreement.

#### Press on Visit

TA010740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT  
1 DEC 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HATZOFE feels that there may well be ups and downs linked to political developments, but the visit has already shown some usefulness in the economic field. This does not mean that the government should halt its efforts to put its own house in order, says HATZOFE.

The independents, HA'ARETZ and THE JERUSALEM POST, and DAVAR of the Histadrut Labor Federation all warn against early optimism.

HA'ARETZ talks of lots of mines planted on the way to implementation. The joint commission set up after discussion could be exploited to reduce aid and lower the U.S. profile, says the paper.

And a last word to the left-wing 'AL HAMISHMAR which is worried about the joint strategic aspect of the agreement. We are still not a direct target of the Soviet Union, says the paper, but if we become part of the global strategy of the United States, we in effect, become part of NATO.

#### Arens Opposes Sophisticated Arms Sales to Arabs

TA010712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT  
1 Dec 83

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens is on his way back to Israel. He has been in Washington for the past 2 days with Prime Minister Shamir. Speaking at a news briefing yesterday, Arens said Israel still opposes the sale of new weapon systems to the Arab countries. The defense minister said Israel did not object to the sale of a single rifle or a single bullet but was concerned about the kind of weapons which could lead to a significant incremental improvement in Arab military capability. Among the plans Israel is against is one calling for the establishment of a Jordanian strike force, which the United States regards as a means of protecting Western interests in oil rich Arab states.

#### Peace Now Members, IDF Commander Meet on Nablus

TA302038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] A number of Peace Now members met today with the commander of the Central Command. According to them, they were told by him that he had not yet received instructions to evacuate the Gush Emunim members from Joseph's Tomb. The Peace Now representatives said further that Major General Amnon Shahak told them that the settlers were spending the night there illegally.

#### Former Nablus Mayor Interviewed

TA291237 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Interview with former Nablus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah by 'Aqiva Eldar — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: How is the atmosphere in Nablus following yesterday's stabbing of the Jewish settler?

Answer: I heard there was a curfew. As you know, I cannot move about very much because a military guard follows me in the streets. There is tension. The residents are afraid of the soldiers. When I drove into town in the afternoon they had closed off the streets, so I returned home.

Question: The settlers contend that the military government is taking too soft a line against the stonethrowers. They threaten to take steps themselves.

Answer: What you have just said is a dreadful idea. The settlers are doing terrible things here. Two weeks ago they fired into the casbah, and they harass the residents. It would be even worse if the military government and the soldiers did not keep an eye on them. If they start pursuing residents into their homes, I do not know how matters will end.

Question: Nevertheless, something must be done to stop these attacks on the Jews, do you not agree?

Answer: The military government is responsible for the security situation. What the settlers are doing is inhuman and not in

keeping with the principles of civil rights. The settlements must be stopped. Otherwise this region will become dangerous and there will be no hope for the future.

**Question:** Do you think that the road to a solution lies in throwing stones and stabbing people?

**Answer:** There are peace movements against settlements in Israel, and the Israelis are beginning to realize that peace does not go together with settlements.

There is already an international anti-settlement movement. Responsibility for peace in the region rests with the military government.

**Question:** Would you not be prepared to call on the residents to halt this violence against the settlers?

**Answer:** That is not my responsibility, and I am not in a position to say this. There is public opinion, and that includes myself and the others.

**Question:** But you are considered a leader in the territories.

**Answer:** I have no opportunity to utilize that. You know, my situation is a very strange one. There are not many people who have gone through what I have gone through.

**Question:** Perhaps a chance has now been created for talks with Jordan in order to resolve the problems of this region.

**Answer:** I do not think so. As soon as he was appointed prime minister, Shamir spoke of a greater Eretz Yisra'el. When he speaks about talks with Jordan what he really wants is to receive aid from there against the Palestinians.

These are just tactical moves. I do not see any solution until people understand the matter of the Palestinians' rights. Your government encourages people who fight the law and who fight against the mayors. After all, you know what happened to the mayors.

**Question:** Some say that now, following the clashes in Tripoli, chances for a solution in the region have improved.

**Answer:** It has only created more problems. I no longer know what problems to look at first. Wherever I look, I see problems, problems, and still more problems.

#### **Long Jail Terms Given in Hebron Market Attack**

*TA301941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] A military court in Ramallah today meted out long imprisonment terms to three Hebron youths after they had been indicted for injuring a Jewish settler. The three, members of a terrorist squad, ambushed David Kapulsky in the Hebron market about 2 years ago and stabbed him with pocket knives.

#### **Israeli-Egyptian-Palestinian-U.S. Poll Noted**

*TA301217 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Nov 83 pp 1,2*

[Text] About two-thirds of Egyptians regard the establishment of a Palestinian state, with the return of the Jews to their countries of origin, as an acceptable way to resolve the Israeli-Arab dispute. In contrast to this, this solution is supported by 28 percent of the Palestinian Arabs living in Israel and 36 percent of the Palestinians living in the United States. Of the Israeli Jews, 26 percent accept the parallel extremist solution: annexing the West Bank to Israel and expelling the Arabs from it.

These findings emerge from a poll, the first of its kind, conducted jointly by an Israeli-Egyptian-Palestinian-U.S. team, on the perception of the Israeli-Arab dispute as seen by the four populations represented by the researchers. The Israeli team was headed by Professor Efrayim Ya'ar, from the faculty of sociology, Tel Aviv University, and Professor Mikhal 'Inbar from the faculty of sociology of the Hebrew University. The idea for the research was initiated by Professor Steve Cohen from the University of New York, and, in addition to the Israeli researchers and the initiator of the idea, taking part in the research were: Professor (Muhammad ash-Sh'alan) from Cairo University; Professor (Qadri Hafni) of the 'Ayn Shams University; Professor (Sharif Kan'ani) of the An-Najah University, Nablus; (Nadim Ruhama), an Arab doctrinaire from the University of Michigan; Dr (Hati Arnun) from New York University; and professor Edward (Al-As'ar), an American of Lebanese origin from the University of Maryland. The research was requested by the Agency for International Development attached to the U.S. State Department and its cost reached \$1 million.

The research, which was conducted in March-April 1982, that is, as close as possible to the last stage of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, was intended to clarify the emotional and theoretical attitudes of each of the populations toward the Israeli-Arab dispute. About 4,000 people took part in the equal population samples which included Israelis, Egyptians, and Palestinians, from among the Arabs of Israel, the Palestinian diaspora in the United States, and inhabitants of the Gaza Strip.

What makes this research unique is that this is the first time that the population composed of Egyptians, Palestinians, and Jews has been examined simultaneously. This is also the first time that all classes of these populations have been examined, from the poorest, lacking education, to the rich and well-educated. To this we can add the fact that for the first time there has been cooperation and coordination between the different researchers throughout all stages of the research.

The research findings indicated double standards in the Egyptians' approach to the topic of the dispute. While 66 percent of them are prepared to accept the radical solution — annexing the West Bank and expelling the Jews — more than 63 percent of the Egyptians believe that stable, viable peace is to be expected, with intensive relations between Israel and Egypt, and 51 percent even desire this.

The Israelis also exhibit double standards in their approach to the issue: 73 percent of them are interested in intensive and stable peaceful relations with Egypt, compared with 51 percent

of the Egyptians. However, the Israelis are much more pessimistic in their evaluations of the chances for peace and friendly relations between the two nations, and only 34 percent of them believe this will happen, compared with 63 percent of the Egyptians.

In contrast to the Israeli ambivalence, there is a clear preference among the Palestinians regarding the desirable solution—the establishment of an independent Palestinian state within the 1967 borders. This idea is supported by 66 percent of the Palestinians living in Israel and by a similar percentage of the Palestinians living in the United States. Only 5 percent of the Israelis are prepared to accept this solution.

From the findings of the research it emerges that there is a tendency among the Egyptians to attach more importance to abstract factors: From a list of 14 factors, the Egyptians indicated "God's will" as the prime factor determining the fate of the dispute and its nature. In contrast to them, the Israelis—Jews and Palestinians—pointed to military strength and economic power as the two first factors determining the fate of the dispute.

#### **Liberia Pressured on Embassy Location**

TA300813 Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English  
30 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by David Landau]

[Text] Major international oil companies, whose ships fly the Liberian flag, threatened to cease using that flag if Liberia went ahead with its plan to set up an embassy in Jerusalem.

Whether for this reason or not, Liberia has in fact revised its plan, and the embassy will be established in Tel Aviv.

The ambassador-designate, Samuel Pearson, is to present his credentials to President Hayim Herzog this morning.

According to informed sources, the oil companies' threat was one component of immense Arab pressure applied to Liberia in recent weeks over the siting of its embassy here.

The loss of the 'flag of convenience' arrangement for oil tankers would mean a considerable loss of revenue for Liberia.

Liberian President Samuel Doe, during a state visit here this summer following the resumption of relations, personally inspected the proposed site of Liberia's Embassy in the capital, a Qatamon building that formerly served as the residence of the Haitian ambassador. But now Pearson is looking for a residence and offices in the Tel Aviv area.

#### **Herzog To Visit Zaire, Liberia, Swaziland**

TA301142 Jerusalem *Domestic Service* in Hebrew 1100 GMT  
30 Nov 83

[Text] The Israeli president is scheduled to visit three African countries. President Hayim Herzog is to visit Zaire, Liberia, and

Swaziland within 2 months. Our correspondent Yosi Qoren reports that President Herzog's trip will shortly be brought to the Cabinet for approval.

#### **Two Soviets To Attend Tel Aviv Congress**

TA301045 Tel Aviv *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* in Hebrew  
30 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] Two Soviets are to attend a special congress of the International Association for the Consumers Defense to be held in 3 weeks at the Tel Aviv University Law faculty.

The participation of the pair, members of the Soviet association for commercial service and professors of law, was made possible following a visit made by the head of the Israeli group of the Association for the Consumers Defense, Dr Mikha'el Kohen, to the Soviet Union last April. At that time, according to him, messages were given to him the main point of which was that there is interest in the Soviet Union in maintaining relations on practical levels even with Israel.

On Dr Kohen's return to Israel, he proposed to the director general of the Ministry of Justice, Me'ir Gabay, that such a symposium be held in Israel and the Soviets be invited to it.

#### **Increase in Druze Released From Military Service**

TA300858 Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Nurit Kahana]

[Text] The number of Druze who rediscover religion and are released from military service for religious reasons has risen to 71, compared with 19 last year, according to data collected by the Ministry of Religious Affairs' Muslim Department in Haifa. In the village of Daliyat al-Karmel alone, 32 young men rediscovered religion this year.

The coordinator for Druze affairs in the prime minister's office, (Salah Falihi), has said there is a noticeable trend of rediscovering religion, which is connected with the general atmosphere in the world. In his view, this is bound up with a change in lifestyle and the process cannot be undergone if it does not "come from within."

According to him, this trend should not be interpreted as wanting to get out of military service. He claims that young Druze who rediscover religion are holding firm. Dr (Fadi Mansur), a member of the coordinating committee for Druze affairs, has also confirmed the existence of the trend on a wide scale: "Over the past 2 years, the number of young people from Daliyat al-Karmel rediscovering religion has been noticeable."

According to him, the Ministry of Religious Affairs data does not reflect the full scope of the trend; some 20 to 30 Druze who have gone into the army have rediscovered religion.

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhafi Sends Message on Solidarity Day**  
*LD301952 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] New York, Safar 25, Nov 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader confirmed that the encouragement given by the U.S. for aggression and expansion through the use of most destructive arms and its efforts to ensure the continued occupation of Arab land by the Zionist enemy as well as the enemy's total disregard to international resolutions and its refusal to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, is far more important and should be discussed today.

This confirmation was made in a letter sent by the leader of the revolution yesterday to the world community on the international solidarity day with the Palestinian people in its struggle against the Zionist enemy. The letter was read out by Jamahiriyah's representative at a celebration organized by the U.N.

The leader of the revolution said in his letter that the Palestinian cause will not be solved by capitulationist initiatives and neither by suspicious contacts which would only divide the Palestinians and weaken the Palestinian revolution. The Palestinians cause will be solved by powerful struggle and unity and clarity of foresight according to revolutionary aims of clear outlines.

The leader added that the people of Jamahiriyah, some of whom sacrificed themselves in defence of the Palestinian cause, reaffirms its determination to continue its support of the Palestinian people, by all means, until the whole of Palestine is liberated and the heroic Palestinian people have recovered their legitimate rights.

He added that aggression against our people because of their principled stands will not weaken our determination; on the contrary it will increase our belief and strengthen our stand alongside the Palestinian people and their revolution.

**Al-Qadhafi Receives Message From Gabon's Bongo**  
*LD301915 Tripoli JANA in English 1831 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 25, Nov 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received Bano Yawar [spelling of name as received], the special envoy of the Gabon's president, Omar Bongo, the envoy delivered a letter from the president of Gabon concerned with bilateral relations between Gabon and Jamahiriyah as well as the situation on the African Continent.

**Statement Issued on U.S. Spokesman's Remarks**  
*LD301211 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Tripoli 30 Nov (JANA) — The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement yesterday concerning remarks by White House official spokesman Larry Speakes. Here is the text:

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, commenting on the first round of in-depth talks held between Israel and the United States, claimed that increased cooperation between America and what he called Israel does not conflict with the question of maintaining good relations with the moderate Arab states. Instead, he noted that it was intended to confront future threats from Libya, Syria, Iran, and the Soviet Union.

In view of the gravity of these statements, and the facts which expose the American role in the campaign of aggression against the Arab nation, making clear the short- and long-term aims of the hostile plan, the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau would like to confirm the following points:

The regular and routine meetings between the leaders of the racist Zionist entity and successive American presidents are not only traditional, but are well-timed. They are held for the specific purpose of studying joint programs and plans of aimed at accelerating subsequent links in the comprehensive chain of aggression against the Arab nation.

If the aims of these meetings were once characterized by some degree of secrecy in order to gain the advantage of surprise in military and political operations, one can now see — given the current circumstances of Arab dismemberment and incapacity — that the strategic alliance has been openly and publicly declared in a manner which leaves no room for doubt concerning the relations of full partnership which exist between the two allies.

A few days before the White House spokesman made his remarks, the terrorist Shamir made it clear to the American magazine *TIME* that there are joint American-Zionist aims in Lebanon. Regrettably, not a single Arab official made the effort to consider the grave implications of this statement.

Speakes' remarks confirm that the next phase of the aggressive plan seeks to drag the Arab countries — moderate in American terminology, meaning those which have not yet lost confidence in the American role despite the ferocity of the blows — under the umbrella of the American-Zionist strategic alliance. These nations would in turn gradually become an instrument for the implementation of the plans, the goal of which is to perpetuate American-Zionist hegemony over the Arab region and its human, national, and material resources.

Moreover, remarks by the official American spokesman to the effect that the fullest possible U.S. support and backing for the Zionist entity is aimed at confronting the Jamahiriyah, Syria and Iran — as if they were alien forces to the region — generally implies an attempt to perpetuate the dismantling of the region and to deal with it in stages. His comments also confirm the existence of a plan containing a system of phased priorities, the purpose of which is to strike at the forces of steadfastness and revolution in the Arab homeland and Islamic world. This would serve as a prelude to the next stage, which calls for finishing off the entire Arab and Islamic region. This is a fact which demands that the Arab countries — all of which fall within the circle of aggression — be alert to the reality and dimensions of this hostile plan, from which no one will be excluded.

The attempt to link the Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Iran with the Soviet Union in the manner employed by the statement indicates a new U.S.-Zionist return to the scandalous game of trying to place the Arabs and the Zionists in one trench in confronting the fictitious danger of Soviet penetration. There is no need to stress that the revolutionary Jamahiriyah — which refuses to join or be subservient to the umbrella of any of the major or minor powers — is linked to the Soviet Union only through relations of friendship based on mutual respect and appreciation for the support rendered by the countries of the socialist community for the just Arab causes.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison would like to conclude by asking the following major question: Is there any difference between America and the Zionist entity in the shadow of the strategic alliance and the declared partnership for aggression? For our part, we declare that there is no difference between the Zionist enemy and America. America is the Zionist enemy, moreover, it is the most serious dangerous facing the Arab present and future.

#### **JANA Editor on Statement**

LD301052 Tripoli JANA in English 0943 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 25, Nov 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Following the meeting between the terrorist Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, and the president of the U.S. Administration, Reagan, the White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced that there is no conflict between U.S.-Zionist military strategic cooperation and establishing good relations with what he called moderate Arab states. The American spokesman added saying that this military coordination will confront the U.S.S.R., Libya, Syria and Iran.

JANA's political editor comments saying this dangerous statement leads us to many conclusions and indications.

First — It is full of lies as under any circumstances it is not possible for the U.S. Administration to ally itself with the Zionist enemy and at the same time to establish relations with Arab states however moderate they are and even if they are agents and puppets of the U.S. Administration because the Zionist death wagon, fuelled by U.S., doesn't differentiate between a moderate Arab, progressive Arab or reactionary Arab. The aim of the Zionist military machine is to destroy the Arab entity, existence and usurp Arab land bit by bit in order to control Arab spiritual, water and oil sources.

The U.S. always encouraged the barbaric Zionist aggression and allowed it to kill and bring destruction without any deterrence, conscience, international responsibility and without any consideration to international law.

The U.S. aims to confirm two things in the Arab region in the consolidation of the Zionist state, which has usurped Palestine and to keep U.S.'s monopolistic interests.

Second — The U.S. Administration has put Libya next to the Soviet Union in terms of influence. Our people is proud to have such great sphere of influence but this, at the same time, is an

indication that there is a U.S.-Zionist plan to be implemented secretly to take away the freedom of our people and to attack its honour and take over its land.

The present U.S. Administration, suffering from power mania, has many times tried to attack Libya beginning with economic strangulation which was aborted by the revolutionary will of our people to flagrant attempts to incite agents against us as well as direct military attack against sovereignty of our regional waters in the Gulf of Sidra.

It is now clear that U.S.-Zionist plot against our free Arab country has reached its climax i.e. declaration of a blatant war in its legal and practical meaning.

Thirdly — We conclude that U.S. does no longer tolerate to see a free nation or an independent country. According to U.S. philosophy the whole world has to submit to the U.S. imperialism and its Zionist ally.

Threatening Lebanon, attacking Palestinians, invading Grenada and covering Europe with destructive weapons, the Reagan administration is now preparing for an aggression on the Jamahiriyah the heart of the Arab nation and centre of North Africa and on other nations opposing U.S. involvement in the region like Syria and Iran.

JANA political editor added: This U.S. declaration constitutes an open threat on security of Arab nation not only in Libya and Syria but throughout the Arab world. It also threatens the Iranian people, increases international tension and represents blatant aggression on small nations. The political editor concluded by saying: Our people controlled their authority, wealth and weapons, built a network of international alliances and established friendship with anti-imperialist nations. Thanks to Al Fatih Great Revolution it will not fear these threats or abandon its principles. With the help of God our people are capable of repulsing U.S. and Zionist aggressors and will work together with Arab nations to repulse any revengeful attack.

#### **Armed Forces Chief Meets Hungarian Officials**

For Hungarian reportage on Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi's meetings with Hungarian military officials in Budapest, see the Hungary section of the 29 November Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

#### **Jabir Meets With Seychelles Defense Minister**

LD301757 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 25, Nov 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday received the minister of defence of the Seychelles currently visiting the Jamahiriyah.

## MOROCCO

### King Hassan Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

NC301946 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, Nov 30 (AFP) — King Hassan I of Morocco today announced a major Cabinet reshuffle, creating a coalition government in which a main leftist opposition party, the Socialist Union of Peoples Forces (USFP), will have a share of power for the first time in 23 years.

The government is headed by former Prime Minister Karim Lamrani and includes leaders and members of, besides the USFP, the Istiqlal, National Independents Rally (RNI), Popular Movement (MP), National Democratic Party (PND), and Constitutional Union (UC).

The new government will have three main official tasks:

1. Strengthening the interior front against developments in the disputed Western Sahara, where a self-determination referendum is proposed.
2. Ensuring the fairness of the elections to be organised next February.
3. Defining the economic program for next year.

### King Addresses New Cabinet

LD301922 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] At noon today at the royal palace, the ceremony of the appointment by His Majesty King Hasan II, may God grant him victory, of the members of the new Cabinet led by Premier Mohammed Karim Lamrani took place in the great throne hall in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad. Here is the list of the members of the new Cabinet:

|                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Prime Minister  | Mohamed Karim Lamrani   |
| Minister of:    |                         |
| State           | Ahmed Othman            |
| State           | Maati Bouabid           |
| State           | Rahim Bouabid           |
| State           | M'hamed Bahini          |
| State           | M'hamed Boucetta        |
| State           | Mahjoubi Aherdan        |
| State           | Moulay Ahmed Alaoui     |
| State           | Mohamed Arsalane        |
| State           | el Jadidi               |
| Justice         | Moulay Mustapha Belarbi |
|                 | Alaoui                  |
| Interior        | Driss Basri             |
| Foreign Affairs | Abdelouahid Belkeziz    |

Religious Endowments & Islamic Affairs  
Planning, Cadre Formation and Vocational Training  
National Education  
Finance  
Commerce, Industry & Tourism  
Traditional Industry & Social Affairs  
Transportation  
Energy and Minerals  
Public Health  
Ocean Fisheries & Merchant Marine  
Cultural Affairs  
Housing & Land Management  
Equipment  
Posts & Telecommunications  
Agriculture & Agrarian Reform  
Relations With Parliament  
Youth and Sports  
Labor & National Training

Minister Accredited to Prime Minister for Economic Affairs  
Secretary General of Cabinet  
Minister Accredited to Prime Minister  
Minister in Charge of Cooperation  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
Secretary of State Accredited to Prime Minister in Charge of Saharan Affairs  
Secretary of State Accredited to Prime Minister in Charge of Administrative Affairs  
Secretary of State for Housing and Land Management

Information  
Hachemi Filali  
M'hamed Douiri  
Azzedine Laraki  
Abdellatif Jouahiri  
Azzedine Guessous  
Abbas el Fassi  
Mansouri Benali  
Moussa Saadi  
Dr Rahali Rahal  
Bensalem Smili  
Said Belbachir  
M'faddel Lahlou  
Mohamed Kabba  
Mohamed el-Ansar  
Othman Demnati  
Ahmed Belhaj  
Abdellatif Semlali  
Moulay Zain Zahidi  
Tayeb Bencheikh  
Abbas el Kaissi  
Abdelkarim Ghallab  
Abdelwahid Rahdi  
Abdelhaq Tazi  
Khali Hanna Ould Rachid  
Mohamed Tougani  
Abdellatif Hajjaji

The prime minister and the members of the Cabinet one by one shook hands with His Majesty. His Majesty then made the following speech:

[Begin Hasan recording] Thanks be to God and prayers and peace be upon our lord the prophet of God, his family and apostles, our honorable ministers. In accordance and in implementation of the speech we made on 5 November on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Green March we announced the formation of a government whose tasks will be first to observe the fairness and legitimacy of the forthcoming elections and second to mass the determinations and the [word indistinct] of ideas in expectation of the forthcoming test, the test of the Saharan referendum, the test which I have no doubt we will come out of victors and winners. Before all I want here to stress, not in front of the Moroccan people, because the Moroccan people knows its leaders and the leaders of its parties. But I want to stress before the world proudly that in the period since 5 November and until this day,

the first servant of his country, has not met any difficulty, hesitation or slowness from any political organization which he called to work along his side for the service of this people and this homeland. Rather I have found commitment, sincere, unconditional and fair commitment which goes beyond what is happening to look to what is lasting: this Morocco with its freedom, personality, sovereignty, democracy and its constitutional heritage.

The tasks which you will exercise by my side will not be confined to the elections and the referendum, regrettably, as you know, before us [words indistinct] which require; rather dictate that I should be surrounded by the best of men, the most qualified and most patriotic and most knowledgeable in state affairs so that we may not slide into demagoguery on the one hand or into [words indistinct]. Therefore, I shall ask you to prepare with all fairness and objectivity the financial law which will be submitted to Parliament in its spring session, that is in the second week of April. Therefore, we should (?prepare) for tomorrow's team options in the economic, agricultural development, housing and all [word indistinct] to enable the majority which will result from the legislative elections and from other elections [words indistinct], to enable those delegates of the Moroccan people to make their choices and decisions on clear principles and from the premise of elements of choice which have no room for doubt or confusion.

I want here to add something that this session takes me back to 1965 when the first government of independence was formed and was with its parties and organizations grouped around the father of all of us in this hall, His Majesty King Mohammed V. Thus we see that the nature of continuity which is characteristic of the great states with history, glory and authenticity shows Morocco today proud and not fearing its internal or external tests, marching and making its way because it believes in its future and it has suckled this belief from the breasts of its mothers who grow up with our fathers in an atmosphere of the huge and authentic historical heritage, a matter which gives us at the same time courage opinion, patience and subsequently this will secure for us, God willing, success in overcoming all obstacles. God who knows our mind, its purity and its straightness is the one who will reward us with the best reward and we beseech Him to grant us success in what we are doing and especially to create among you, irrespective of your political inclinations, that solidarity and unity, and that harmony, without which we cannot aspire to a serious and constructive action. Peace and God's mercy be upon you. [end recording]

## TUNISIA

### Foreign Minister Es-Sepsi Visits Indonesia

For Indonesian media reportage on the official visit by Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sepsi to Indonesia, see the Indonesia section of the 30 November Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### SDAR Willing To Hold Direct Talks With Morocco

NC301958 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Algiers, Nov 30 (AFP) — The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) declared by the Polisario Liberation Front has stressed its willingness to hold immediate direct talks with the Moroccan Government over the disputed Western Sahara.

In a statement published here, the front blamed Morocco for the "serious consequences" of a failure to resolve the issue.

An Organisation of African Unity (OAU) delegation charged with finding a solution to the Western Sahara crisis met the SDAR President, Mohamed Abdelaziz, at (Um-Legtaf), Western Sahara, yesterday.

Morocco and the Polisario Front have been fighting a desert war over the former Spanish colony since 1975 and the delegation wants to find a way of implementing OAU resolutions calling for direct talks between the two sides and for a referendum to be organised by the end of this year.

The delegation, comprising OAU acting Secretary-General Peter Onu and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, gave Mr Abdelaziz a message from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam concerning ways of breaking the deadlock.

Morocco has consistently refused to hold direct talks with the front, although it has expressed its willingness to help organise a referendum.

The statement added that "the whole international community" especially Africa, would be affected by Morocco's stand.

Today the delegation had talks about Western Sahara and other African issues with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

### Algiers: SDAR Agreeable

LD302240 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The SDAR president has reiterated that the SDAR is ready to implement the resolution of the 19th OAU summit on the opening of negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front to achieving cease-fire and organize a referendum. SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz stressed to the head of the OAU mission when they met that the referendum must be just and unbiased, held without any military or administrative pressure, and under the supervision of the OAU and the United Nations.

## ETHIOPIA

### Libya's Jallud Arrives for Talks on Chad

EA011234 *Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*  
0900 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Brother Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah Great Al-Fatih Revolution, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning. During his stay in Addis Ababa Brother Jallud will hold talks on friendly bilateral relations. He is also expected to hold talks with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, on the problems in Chad.

### Voice of Broad Masses Reports Tank Destroyed

EA302220 *(Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1800 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] On 22 November one enemy tank was destroyed on the northeastern Sahel front by land mines planted by units of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which had penetrated enemy lines.

## SOMALIA

### Radio Halkan: DFSS Crushes Offensive in Hiiraan

EA302221 *(Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia*  
1800 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A new offensive launched by the loyalist troops of the Barre regime on the bases of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces in Hiiraan Province has been crushed. Reports reaching us from the 15th Gorod Division of the DFSS confirm that early this week loyalist troops of the Barre regime launched an offensive on the DFSS base in Hiiraan Province and suffered great losses in men killed and in the destruction of military equipment. The reports add that Barre's regime lost many soldiers killed including two officers, whose rank were reported to be colonel and second

lieutenant. The losses suffered by the enemy forces in terms of technical equipment and rations included vehicles, heavy field guns, ammunition, fuel, and medicine. The losses suffered by the 15th Gorod Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces was one fighter wounded.

## TANZANIA

### CCM Signs Agreements With Bloc, Cuban Parties

EA302109 *Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili*  
1700 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The Revolutionary Party [CCM] has signed agreements with the Albanian, Bulgarian, and Cuban Communist Parties. The head of the economic and planning department of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, said the agreement with Albania is for 5 years, while those with Bulgaria and Cuba are for 2-year extensions of existing agreements.

Ndugu Shariff Hamad was speaking to newsmen in Dodoma today about the visit of the four-man CCM delegation he led to Albania, the USSR, Romania, Hungary, the GDR, and Cuba to learn from the experience of these countries in building socialism. He said the CCM and those countries' communist parties will invite each other to their party congresses and international seminars. He also said the CCM will exchange cadres, party college lecturers, documents, and books with these communist parties, and also arrange exchange visits.

Ndugu Shariff Hamad added that these countries will help Tanzania in agriculture, science, and technology and provide training opportunities in various fields of development, including providing teachers for our country's colleges. With regard to commerce, he said these Eastern countries and Cuba have expressed their willingness to widen their business dealings with Tanzania, particularly by starting a barter trade system.

Ndugu Shariff Hamad hailed the Communist Parties of Albania, the USSR, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, and Cuba for their success in the building of socialism and self-reliance.

## CAMEROON

**Biya Announces Presidential Election To Be Held***AB301430 Paris AFP in French 1324 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Yaounde, 30 Nov (AFP) — President Paul Biya of Cameroon announced at a press conference in Yaounde on Wednesday that "presidential elections will be held by the beginning of 1984" in accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution, recently amended by the National Assembly.

"I intend to run in these elections," the head of state added.

Giving reasons for the constitutional amendment which enables the prime minister, his constitutional successor, to hold early elections, President Biya said that this move was a result of his concern to concretize the desire for a democratic opening announced during the second extraordinary congress of the ruling party, the Cameroonian National Union Party, held in Yaounde on 14 September of this year.

## CHAD

**Miskine Dissatisfied With Aid Fulfillment***AB301605 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 November (AFP) — The fulfillment of the commitments made by financial institutions during the November 1982 Geneva international conference on assistance to Chad "is far from meeting the hopes of the Chadians," Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine declared in Tuesday.

Mr Miskine, who was addressing ambassadors and representatives of international organizations in Ndjamena, announced that another international conference should be held to examine this question.

The Chadian minister recalled that during the Geneva conference, Chad had appealed for an "increased intervention" by financial institutions in the form of humanitarian acts and measures to reconstruct the economy ruined by the civil war. Mr Miskine added that the Chadian Government had presented 120 economic and social development projects relating to agriculture, stock-breeding, transportation, health, and education. These projects represented a total expenditure of about 100 billion CFA francs (about \$17 billion).

After affirming that the implementation of this program constitutes a "prerequisite to any long-term development action," he indicated that of the 120 projects, 49 "are being executed" while 59 are under study.

"The impetus of solidarity which appeared shortly after the Geneva conference seems to have vanished since last June," stated the Chadian leader who added that certain donors confine themselves to "little actions to maintain the ties of cooperation, and they are doing this more to mark their political presence than to effectively assist Chad." Mr Miskine strongly denounced the financial institutions which, he said, utilize "delaying proce-

dures" (repetitions of missions for the same project, delay in the publication of the results of feasibility studies, etc).

Concerning food aid, he stressed that as of 31 December last year, 40,038 metric tons of foodstuff had been sent to Ndjamena whereas a total of 54,923 tons had been announced by the international organizations. During the Geneva international conference, the Chadian Government estimated that about 100,000 tons of emergency aid would be needed.

The minister finally announced that the Chadian Government has called for the holding of a conference of donors and financial institutions in 1984 to examine the problem of financing the development projects. In this regard, Ndjamena has submitted a draft resolution to the current session of the UN General Assembly, he concluded, after inviting "friendly" countries to support the resolution.

**AFP: Formation of CNL Seen as Maneuver***AB301745 Paris AFP in French 1651 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov (AFP) — The announcement of the creation of a National Council of Liberation (CNL) in Bardai (northern Chad) comprising the factions opposed to President Hissein Habre is seen by informed French sources and African diplomatic circles in Paris as a tactical maneuver aimed at forming a united front before the roundtable conference between Chadians on 21 December in Addis Ababa.

The CNL was presented on Tuesday evening by the radio of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), headed by Goukouni Oueddei, as the "supreme organ" of the Chadian revolution. It is composed of 15 members representing "all the political factions which share similar objectives."

This announcement came after the two sides involved in the conflict — the Ndjamena government, supported in particular by France, and the GUNT, which has the support of Libya — have promised the OAU to meet on 21 December at the same table in the Ethiopian capital.

An OAU mission, led by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde and including in particular OAU acting Secretary General Peter Onu, has just visited Paris, Ndjamena, and Tripoli in order to prepare this roundtable meeting. The Ndjamena authorities have stressed, however, that this roundtable meeting can only take place between them and their opponents. On its part, the GUNT believes that it must be held among the various Chadian factions.

Idriss Miskine, Chadian foreign minister, who brought a message from President Habre to OAU Chairman President Mengistu Haile Mariam (Ethiopia), made a stopover in Paris on Wednesday morning en route to Addis Ababa. In a statement to AFP, he pointed out that he brought a written and verbal message on the "approach to a solution" of the Chadian conflict.

He reaffirmed that the Chadian Government is entirely prepared, without any precondition, to meet "as many opponents and disgruntled elements as possible."

Observers believe that Mr Miskine was instructed to receive assurances from the current OAU chairman that Mr Habre will be received as a head of state. The Ethiopians have promised Ndjamená to do so, reliable sources recall.

The OAU is trying to bring to the same table the "brotherly enemies" who have been face to face across the 15th parallel, a line that has divided Chad since last August.

About 300 French troops are in place to support the Ndjamená government. They are confronted with about 5,000 Libyans, according to Western sources.

The OAU plan, these informed sources add, consists of holding discussions leading to the formation of a national union government, which will prepare general elections in Chad. But, these sources stressed, in the meantime no agenda has been prepared.

### EQUATORIAL GUINEA

#### **Madrid Repo. is Coup Attempt Against Obiang**

*LD010037 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] According to a Madrid television report tonight, an alleged plot has been uncovered in the past few days in Equatorial

Guinea against the present regime of President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo. Citing well informed sources, the report said that at the orders of President Obiang, the secretary of state for external affairs, Apolinar Moiche, has been detained and placed under house arrest. One result of this arrest is that other people involved in alleged passport irregularities could be arrested. It was also learned tonight that the regional health delegate and the director of the Bata hospital, (Carmelo Esono) and (Valeriano Nguema), have been arrested, in this instance accused of corruption, smuggling medicine, detergent, foodstuff, and the illegal sale of official vehicles.

Under the chairmanship of Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Council of Ministers today approved the Ministry of Economy's agreement on rescheduling Equatorial Guinea's foreign debt to Spain. The appropriate instructions for this will be given to the Spanish delegation that will soon leave for Malabo.

With regard to Sergeant Miko, who is still being held for taking part in another plot against President Obiang and on whose behalf Spain interceded diplomatically, Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran said yesterday in the Senate that the sergeant is still alive, thereby laying to rest recent speculation surrounding the subject of Sgt Miko.

## GHANA

**New National Defense Committee Member Named**  
*AB301945 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT*  
 30 Nov 83

[Text] The government has with immediate effect appointed Dr Ayirebi-Acquah as member of the National Defense Committee. He replaces Dr J.E. Taylor.

**Power Rationing Throughout Country Begins 1 Dec**  
*AB010827 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT*  
 1 Dec 83

[Text] The planned power cuts start throughout the country from 0700 this morning.

The Electricity Corporation [ECG], which is establishing and monitoring the cuts, has divided the nation into various groups for implementation. In Accra, consumers have been grouped into two, A and B.

Today, category A will have power cut from 0700 this morning to 1800 in the evening. Group B will be cut from 2100 to 0600 the next day. This means that all consumers will have power from 1800 to 2100 every day.

In other parts of the country station directors have submitted programs to the ECG technical committee on power cut which has the purview for the implementation.

The caretaker committee chairman, S.Y. Yatch, says time for power cuts will vary from station to station taking into account the age of equipment and how long it can sustain a shutdown.

The power cuts have become necessary because of the low level of water at the Akosombo Dam.

**Two Sentenced to Death for Diverting Rice**  
*AB010845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT*  
 1 Dec 83

[Text] The public tribunal yesterday sentenced two persons, Charles Edu, a project officer with the [word indistinct] services, and Samuel Amoah, to death by firing squad for diverting rice meant for five farming projects in Ashanti. They were tried in absentia.

A third accused, Abu Yankuma, who was charged with abetment of crime, was however cautioned and discharged. All the three were charged with diverting 375 bags of rice.

The chairman of the tribunal ordered that the remaining 63 bags of rice which were impounded when they were rounded up should be handed over to the registrar of public tribunals by next Monday for distribution to the home for mentally retarded children, the Osu children's home, and the Tema Air Force youth village.

## NIGERIA

**Delhi TV Interviews President Shagari**  
*OW010331 Delhi Television Service in English 1545 GMT*  
 30 Nov 83

[Interview with Alhaji Shehu Shagari, by H.S. Cchabra at the Delhi television studio, date not given -- recorded]

[Text][Cchabra] The Republic of Nigeria is indeed a great giant of the Continent of Africa. Everything is big in Nigeria: big population, big economy, big development and, perhaps, big problems. We in India are extremely fond of Nigeria's progressive foreign policy. We are indeed honored to have with us in the studios today His Excellency President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria to talk to us.

Mr President, I will start off with African causes with you because Nigeria is a very influential country in Africa. Now, the question of Namibia. Mrs Indira Gandhi, our prime minister, while inaugurating the commonwealth summit, said that the Lusaka summit, commonwealth summit, brought about the independence of Zimbabwe. She expressed the hope that the New Delhi summit might bring about the independence of Namibia. That was indeed very nice to hear that. After her, you made a speech and you also expressed the hope that Namibia's independence would be accelerated. But, Mr President, I must confess that I am really disappointed. I find nothing much has been done, no program, action program, has been taken; nothing. I think we are still back on square one. Would you comment on this, excellency?

[Shagari] Well, you are right in some way, but not exactly. We shall not despair in the issue of Namibia's independence. It is true that we had great hopes for the independence of Namibia. These hopes were raised since Melbourne, during our conference, when our friends in the contact group assured us that from the progress they were making there was hope that Namibia would be independent by 1983. We had hoped to admit Namibia at this Delhi conference. Unfortunately it has not materialized. But it is not the fault of the commonwealth. I think the commonwealth has done its best in the circumstances.

The problem has been this so-called linkage concept. We reject linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops before progress on the independence of Namibia [as heard] because as far as we are concerned it has nothing whatsoever to do with Namibian independence. It appears that the contact group has got stuck on this single issue but made progress in all other fields. We also have done a good job of it as far as the negotiations were concerned, the arrangements for elections, and so on in Namibia, but this one single point. [as heard]

[Cchabra] But you are happy that Britain and Canada have been reconciled on this linkage thing?

[Shagari] Yes, we are very happy about it. It is a good step. They are all eager as we are that we find a solution to this problem. The solution to us is simple: The withdrawal of South African troops from Angola is the issue, not the withdrawal of Cuban

troops who had been invited. Nobody invited South African troops. They were invaders in Angola, and they have to leave, and that is the issue.

[Cchabra] But I read about 10 days ago an interview that you gave to *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, in which you proposed the setting up of some multinational force in Angola to replace the Cuban troops. You said that we cannot force Angola — Angola is an independent and sovereign state — we cannot force Angola what to do with Cuban troops.

[Shagari] Yes, that is true.

[Cchabra] You even said that you will raise the matter at the New Delhi summit. We were hoping something would come about. But I do not know... [interrupted]

[Shagari] No, I did not say I would raise the matter of replacing Cuban troops. What I said, of course, I was going to raise the matter of Namibia, which we have raised and discussed thoroughly. But the question of African friendly troops in Angola was a matter that was discussed 2 years ago in Lagos during the meeting of the frontline states of which, you know, Nigeria is a member. It was that time, while there was talk about negotiations between Angola and the United States on a bilateral basis — because that was the affair of Angola — when we discussed the possibility of providing Angola with some assistance in order to protect the integrity of their own country from the menace of South Africa. We discussed at that time that if the negotiations between the United States and Angola produced any results, and if Angola wanted our assistance, we would be prepared to assist.

[Cchabra] I mean, are you telling me that you have been misquoted or misreported in that interview?

[Shagari] Well, I think - I did not know how they put it, but they seemed to have laid emphasis on the replacement, which I did not say.

[Cchabra] I see.

[Shagari] I did not talk about replacement. We stand behind Angola on its right to choose whatever troops it wants to keep because it has its sovereign rights.

[Cchabra] But what is wrong with this kind of proposal of having a multinational force, even African countries, nonaligned countries, to replace Cuban troops if it can (help) the independence of Namibia?

[Shagari] But that depends on whether Angola themselves will be ready to accept. I mean, they have the choice.

[Cchabra] Quite right, sir. Now, Mr President, I want to talk to you on two more African issues which probably have not been discussed in the commonwealth, but they are very important to Nigeria and to Africa as such. The question of Sahara, Western Sahara: the OAU summit said this June in Addis Ababa that Morocco must organize a referendum in Sahara before December under the aegis of the United Nations, and Morocco must talk to Polisario for a cease-fire. But nothing seems to have

happened. How do you look at the situation, and what will happen at the Conakry session next year?

[Shagari] Well, we do hope there will be some progress. But you are right, it is a very important issue and we need to have Morocco as well as the Polisario to agree on this referendum. It cannot be onesided. Each side has to agree to cooperate. They have been asked to negotiate between themselves how to carry out this referendum under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations. There does not seem to have been much progress although the chairman of the OAU, together with the acting secretary, are doing their best. We do hope that they will make some progress. If they do not, then of course when we meet again we will have to find a solution.

[Cchabra] What about Chad, which is also a very ticklish, intractable issue in Africa?

[Shagari] Yes, in Chad there is now a lull in fighting, in Chad's area. We are trying to bring about some kind of a roundtable conference between the factional leaders in Chad with a view to bringing about peace.

[Cchabra] You are trying to find, Mr President, an African solution in Chad?

[Shagari] An African solution. You remember, Nigeria took the initiative when it got all the factional leaders in Chad together and that was the precursor of the [words indistinct] when a provisional government, known as (junta), was established. Now we want to repeat the same exercise if possible. I have been in contact with the factional leaders and with Hissein Habre. I have been in contact with neighboring countries like Libya and others who formed the standing committee on Chad. And I propose that we should meet again so as to discuss how to bring about peace, and (we'll do it), it means that they should sit down and draw up a new constitution for the Chad Republic. And if these leaders agree, then there should be arranged an election under the new constitution. After the election, which should be supervised by the OAU and if possible the United Nations, then whichever government emerges should be ruling in Chad.

[Cchabra] That looks like a very nice solution, Mr President. We wish you good luck. Now, coming back to the commonwealth, how do you look at the Goa declaration on peace and security in the world.

[Shagari] Well, we are very happy about it. I think it is a great thing that leaders of the commonwealth were able to agree on this issue. It was a burning issue and, considering the composition of the commonwealth, for the developed world as well as the developing, with their various conflicting interests, for this group to come to agreement on a common situation, I think it is a very great thing indeed. And the importance of it is that the international community will respect the opinion of the commonwealth because it cuts across.

[Cchabra] Another issue, important issue, before the summit is the North-South dialogue and the conference on money and finance. Are you happy with this kind of compromise that has come about, excellency?

[Shagari] Under the circumstances that is all we can do at the moment. I think we are very happy about the kind of consensus that has been reached here among the countries. It did not appear at the beginning that we were going to reach any consensus, but thank goodness, due to the skillful conduct by Madame Chairman, Mrs Gandhi, we are all very happy that it ended up in a consensus without any dissident voice whatsoever.

[Cchabra] Finally, Mr President, I would like to ask you about Indo-Nigerian relations, bilateral economic and technical cooperation. How is it progressing and what is the scope for extending this kind of cooperation?

[Shagari] Very well, indeed. We are making very good progress in Indo-Nigerian relations. As you remember, I visited India officially in the beginning of this year. We were able to sign cooperation agreements in various fields with the Government of India. Already we are having many Indian nationals working in Nigeria who are also helping us establish industries in Nigeria. As this cooperation, especially also in the educational field, is of a great advantage to us and, I believe, to India, we are very happy that this relationship is being further strengthened by these agreements that we have already signed. There is scope for more, because we believe that we learn more from India than we could learn from developed countries who do not have so many problems, as we have so many problems (like) you.

[Cchabra] Thank you very much, Mr President, it was very nice to have you here with us.

[Shagari] Thank you.

#### **Budget Adviser Says No IMF Loan Needed**

*AB301905 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 30 (AFP) — Nigeria can overcome its current economic difficulties without a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), President Shehu Shagari's special adviser on budget affairs, Gamaliel Onosode, has said. Mr Onosode, who has been speaking on the prospects of the Nigerian economy in the wake of world economic recession, said the country was rich in natural resources whose proper utilization would improve Nigeria's present economic crisis. What was required, he said, was the reordering of priorities and self discipline geared towards self-sufficiency. The special adviser said the IMF, with which Nigeria is currently negotiating a loan package, "has no business telling us what we are supposed to do unless we let them." Turning to Nigeria's continued membership of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), an issue that has generated heated debates recently, Mr Onosode described calls for Nigeria to quit the organisation as dangerous.

A ruling National Party senator, David Dafinone, last week suggested that Nigeria should pull out of OPEC if the cartel refused to increase the country's oil production quota from 1.3 to two million barrels per day following Nigeria's declining income from oil, its major exchange earner.

Mr Onosode argued that the Nigerian economy has serious structural incapacities which could make such a move "danger-

ous" if there was a chain reaction from other OPEC members. The presidential adviser also disapproved of a devaluation of the Nigerian currency, the naira, saying that such a step would be "foolhardy."

Meanwhile, as the current financial year draws to a close and with the 1984 budget due to be presented to the federal legislature for consideration next month, the government appears determined in its money-saving efforts.

Certain items of expenditure, for instance, have been embargoed in federal establishments for the rest of this year. They include spending on vehicles, office furniture, and equipment.

Informed sources have said that tax increases in general sectors were likely, in line with the government drive to boost internal revenue in order to meet its multiple commitments for the 1984 budget year.

The sources said government subsidies were likely to be reduced.

The government also intends to introduce other measures that would lead to a reduction of consumer goods and a general reduction of commodity prices, which have tripled in some cases recently due to acute scarcity.

#### **Former House Speaker Wounded in Attack**

*AB301530 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 30 (AFP) — A former speaker of the Nigerian Federal House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, was attacked and wounded by an unknown armed gang at his Ikoyi residence south of here, informed sources said.

The assailants, said to have numbered more than 10, broke into the former speaker's bedroom yesterday and shot him in the chest and stomach.

Chief Ezeoke reportedly tried to resist the attack but was overpowered.

The sources said he was rushed to the general hospital here, bleeding profusely, and was now responding to treatment.

None of Chief Ezeoke's belongings were stolen and police here have launched a massive hunt to track down his attackers.

The police are also looking for another gang of armed men who killed an assistant general manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Chief Joe Nkpang, last Sunday. Mr Nkpang was said to have been killed in his car on his way to welcome his wife at the airport here.

His driver reportedly escaped and his assailants fled without taking anything, even the car, reinforcing the view of observers here that robbery is not the motive behind recent armed attacks.

On November 11, Senator Girgiri Lawan, of the ruling National Party, was a victim of another mystery attack for which he has since been hospitalized.

## UPPER VOLTA

### **Diplomatic Relations Established With Nicaragua**

*AB301330 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Upper Volta and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, in their desire to encourage the goodwill and understanding between their two peoples, to study and promote their mutual and common interests in order to establish, promote, and strengthen the friendship between their two peoples, and to contribute toward the establishment of peace and international cooperation have on this day, 30 November 1983, decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial levels.

## ANGOLA

### FAPLA Operations in Huambo, Bie Provinces

MB301441 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Another 60 UNITA counterrevolutionaries were annihilated by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in follow-up operations carried out in recent days in Huambo and Bie Provinces. In these actions the Angolan Armed Forces captured two counterrevolutionaries, seized a quantity of war materiel, and destroyed two camps where the bandits sought refuge after carrying out their criminal acts. On [words indistinct] FAPLA put out of action (?21) counterrevolutionaries in Huambo Province [words indistinct] Angolan fighters and a group of bandits which was trying to establish itself in the region. On the same day in Bie Province the Angolan Armed Forces ambushed a group of counterrevolutionaries also in the Chitembo region. Two UNITA bandits were killed. Also in that region FAPLA annihilated a further [words indistinct] when it attacked and completely destroyed a UNITA hideout. On 25 November 1983 in the Calucinga area of Bie Province the Angolan Army fighters clashed with a group of bandits, captured one of them, and killed another two, besides seizing a quantity of materiel and military equipment.

### Further FAPLA Gains

AB301730 Luanda ANGOP in French 1645 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Luanda, 30 Nov (ANGOP) — According to an official source in Luanda today, 28 mercenaries and 32 UNITA bandits at the service of the racist Pretoria regime were killed during the second half of this month in operations launched by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in Bie Province (in the central part of Angola).

This source stressed that the Pretoria-backed mercenary camp was completely destroyed on 20 November during a FAPLA operation which led to the death of 28 enemy elements and to the recapture of important war material in the Chitembo municipality in Bie Province. Continuing their operations aimed at neutralizing armed bandits infiltrated by Pretoria into Angola, the FAPLA ambushed on the same day an enemy convoy 30 km from the Chitembo municipality, causing two deaths. They also seized weapons and ammunition. The FAPLA completely destroyed a puppet camp 7 km away killing 28, who were left when the elements fled.

The same source adds that a FAPLA reconnaissance patrol 17 km from the Andulo locality in the Calucinda municipality (in Bie) led to the capture of a member of a group of puppet bandits which was later discovered and routed, causing two deaths among the bandits and the capture of another prisoner as well as various weapons and ammunition.

Other operations launched by the FAPLA on 22 November in Calucinda (in Bie) led to the complete destruction of two enemy camps.

### UNITA Communique Reports 9-13 Operations

MB301848 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in Angola on 15 November 1983]

[Text] As part of the progressive march of the general offensive against the Russian and Cuban forces who occupy our country and in order to mark the eighth anniversary of Angola's independence, the UNITA forces carried out the following relevant operations 9-13 November 1983:

On 9 November 1983 in Cuanza Sul Province UNITA forces captured the enemy positions of Aguiar and Assango at the entry to Gabela. They also attacked a Cuban column near a rest house between Gabela and Novo Redondo and ambushed a joint column of Cuban forces and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] between Quibala and Zumba. The UNITA forces destroyed a 24-vehicle supply column 40 km from Mussende.

On 9, 10, and 11 November in Malanje Province, UNITA forces captured the enemy positions of (Catapeta), between Cangandala and Malanje, and Cangando, 14 km from the city of Malanje. Between 12 and 13 November in Cuanza Norte Province, UNITA forces captured the enemy positions of (Quileca) and Panda. A total of 15 attacks were launched against Cuban columns and positions in Benguela Province.

On 10 and 11 November a total of five attacks were launched against Cuban forces and economic targets in the city of Huambo. Between 9 and 11 November in Bie Province UNITA forces launched four attacks on the city of Bie and two on the Benguela railway station.

All these attacks, which were carried out in the framework of the celebrations marking the frustrated independence anniversary, culminated with a number of actions carried out in Mexico Province. This province has now been almost liberated, except for Luena, the provincial capital, and Luao, the Benguela railway line terminus on the border with Zaire.

On 9 November 1983 the positions of Caripande and Lumbala-(Kaquengue) were captured. On 13 November 1983 UNITA forces captured the positions of Cazombo and (Cazungo) and gained control of the bridge over the Zambeze River. During this operation, which was witnessed by foreign journalists, our forces captured 17 foreign nationals, including 12 Portuguese. On 14 November 1983 a Cuban-FAPLA column, which attempted to go to the assistance of the Cazombo position, was ambushed at Luculo, between Luena and Leua. Cazombo is a strategically important position situated on the borders with Zambia and Zaire. Accordingly, the border between Zambia and Angola is now under the total control of UNITA, and this has repercussions on the relations between Luanda and Lusaka.

During this period a total of 225 recruits between 12 and 15 years old deserted from the MPLA training camps at Luena and presented themselves in the UNITA areas.

The struggle triumphs. United we will win.

Angola, 15 November 1983, year of the anti-Cuban campaign.

[Signed] Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutla, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Danish Aid Talks End; Document Signed

MB010640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1700 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A final document on the talks between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Denmark, which have been held since 25 November, was signed in Maputo today. The talks dealt with existing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, and water supply. The talks analyzed the status of the ongoing projects, namely: repairs to 11 cold storage rooms in Maputo, water supplies to teacher training centers in Niassa, the supply of veterinarian equipment, and the Monapo agricultural project. Regarding new areas of cooperation, the talks dealt with the funds available to strengthen these projects. Financing for greenbelt areas, rehabilitation of the seed quarantine stations in Maputo and Beira, as well as the supply of prawn vessels are also expected.

The final document on the talks was signed by (Ana Maria Ribeiro), Mozambique national trade director with the Ministry of Home Trade, and by (Paul Lewseman Polsen), head of the southern African division of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Speaking immediately after the signing of the document, (Ana Maria Ribeiro) described the talks as very frank:

[Begin recording] On this occasion, when we have signed this agreement between the Danish and Mozambique delegations regarding the areas of cooperation for (DANIDA's) assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique, we must not forget to mention the form and contents of the proposals presented by the Danish delegation to these talks. We want to state that the talks actually corresponded to our objectives and enabled us to strengthen relations between the two countries. At the beginning of the talks we agreed that we would deal as honestly as possible with all problems. We think it was this frank and open manner in which we discussed the common problems and the areas of existing cooperation and analyzed the possibilities for future cooperation between the two countries that contributed to the success of the talks. [end recording]

That was (Ana Maria Ribeiro), Mozambique national trade director with the Ministry of Home Trade, speaking about the spirit that guided the Mozambique-Danish talks. In reply, the head of the Danish delegation said that Denmark will respond to the appeal for food aid, which the Mozambique delegation took the opportunity to reiterate, within a very short period of time.

At the end of the talks the two parties signed an agreement for the renovation of six cold storage facilities in Beira valued at 7 million Danish crowns.

### EEC Diplomats Visit Drought-Stricken Areas

MB301300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Diplomats of five EEC member-states — France, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, and Denmark — and the EEC representative to Mozambique and Swaziland last week visited Inhambane Province where they had a close look at the drought situation. In a brief exchange of opinions on the areas they visited in the districts of Govuro and Vilanculos, the diplomats said that they were very shocked with the prevailing situation in both districts. They stressed that the effects of the drought are much more grave than they had thought. The delegation, which included the director of the Department for the Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters, (Amos Maanjane), was led by the charge d'affaires of the French Embassy, (Rene Rivoltier), and included the first secretary of the FRG Embassy, (Gregor Baubel); the Dutch charge d'affaires, (Ari Viel); the EEC delegate, (Klaus Heelder); the first secretary of the Italian Embassy, (Paolo Casardi); and (Pieter Jerge), charge d'affaires of the Danish Embassy.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Bonn Envoy Denies Report on Kohl Rebuff

MB301429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1115 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A senior official of the West German Foreign Ministry in Bonn has denied reports that the South African minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, rejected a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany because it was scheduled for only 10 minutes.

The South African ambassador in Bonn, Mr (?Neil) van Heerden, also said that the reports that Mr Botha had rejected a meeting with Dr Kohl and that he had been angered by the alleged rebuff, were untrue. Mr van Heerden said a request had been made through the West German Foreign Ministry for an interview with the chancellor. The request had been supported by the West German Foreign Office. South Africa had, however, been told that the chancellor's program was so full that a meeting was not possible. Mr van Heerden said that although South Africa believed that a meeting with the chancellor would be useful, foreign ministers did not see heads of government as a matter of course.

Mr Botha is to meet the West German foreign minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, this afternoon, after which Mr Genscher will give a dinner in honor of Mr Botha. Mr Botha will also address a news conference later this afternoon. This morning he met parliamentarians of three West German political parties, and last night he was the guest of the leader of the Christian Social Union, Mr Franz-Josef Strauss. Mr Botha also met a senior official of an unspecified country last night. A spokesman for the minister would not identify the official nor would he say whether the country was American, European, or African.

**Botha Says Differences With FRG Still Exist***MB301952 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1930 GMT 30 Nov 83*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr P.W. Botha, says although he had useful discussions with his West German counterpart, Mr Genscher, today a better understanding between the two countries is out of the question. Mr Botha said at a news conference in Bonn that the discussions had been fruitful, but that the old differences between the countries still existed. Mr Botha is on tour of several European countries.

**Communique Issued on Security Talks With Lesotho***MB301933 Johannesburg SABA in English 1802 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 30, SABA — Lesotho and South African Government officials held talks in Maseru today on security matters. A brief communique issued in Pretoria tonight by the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks were arranged to "review security issues since the last meeting which was held on August 10."

Both delegations would report back to their governments on the talks "which at this state are regarded as very useful and constructive," the statement said. It gave no further details.

**SABA: Transkei, Bophuthatswana Sign Agreement***MB301938 Johannesburg SABA in English 1739 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] Umtata, Nov 30, SABA — Transkei and Bophuthatswana today signed an extradition agreement in Umtata. In a joint statement after a meeting held behind closed doors, they announced the agreement and that the two countries would be declared "associated states." The Bophuthatswana delegation was led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr G.M. Molathlwe.

**ZAMBIA****President, Nujoma Return From New Delhi Summit***MB301555 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, this afternoon returned home to a thunderous welcome from New Delhi, where he attended the Commonwealth heads of state and governments summit. The president was met on arrival at the airport by party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalundino Mundia, the secretary of state for defense and security, Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, diplomats, and other senior party and government officials, and hundreds of Lusaka residents and party militants. Dr Kaunda visited Bangladesh before proceeding to New Delhi for the Commonwealth summit. The summit, which ended yesterday, was hailed as a success through its unanimous resolve on the

situation in southern Africa, Grenada, Cyprus, and the Middle East. The president was accompanied on the trip by the first lady, Madam Kaunda; member of the Central Committee Daniel Lisulo; the foreign affairs minister, Lameck Goma; and the minister for national commission for development planning, Henry Meebela. The SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma, also arrived with Dr Kaunda from New Delhi.

**UNHCR Envoy Says Support for Refugees Increases***MB301911 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] According to a representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] in Lusaka, his organization spent 7 million kwacha on maintenance of refugees in Zambia this year because of the drought conditions in various parts of the country. The representative, (Austen Stalbram), said the organization last year spent just slightly more than 2 million kwacha. He said that some refugees in the past had been kept by Zambian villagers, where food and shelter was given to them, but because of the long dry spell they had become an added responsibility to these villagers and had to get government and UN assistance. He said the problem of refugees was worldwide, but the influx of refugees into Zambia was now less than it was during liberation wars in Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. According to Zambian Government records, there are more than 90,000 refugees in Zambia alone from various parts of Africa.

**ZIMBABWE****Mugabe Returns From New Delhi Summit, Comments***MB301905 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT  
30 Nov 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, returned home this evening after attending the Commonwealth heads of government meeting held in New Delhi, India. The prime minister, who arrived aboard a Swissair Airbus demonstration flight together with President Quett Masire of Botswana was met at the airport by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda; cabinet ministers; and diplomats. Comrade Mugabe told an airport news conference the relations with Zimbabwe and Britain have been normalized following his meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in New Delhi. The meeting, initiated by Mrs Thatcher, was held at the British high commissioner's residence in New Delhi. Comrade Mugabe said Mrs Thatcher wanted to know why relations had soured, and he frankly told her that it was because of British interference in Zimbabwe's affairs, especially over the detention of the Air Force men. Mrs Thatcher understood Zimbabwe's concern, and after the meeting the two leaders emerged with smiles, and it is hoped that relations will continue smoothly in areas of cooperation. On Namibia, the prime minister pointed out that the linkage question had been rejected, and Zimbabwe no longer wants to hear about it. South Africa must now withdraw from Namibia and Angola without conditions.